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WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN BERLIN

LD270930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0843 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Apr (ADN) -- The routine meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries opened on Tuesday morning in Berlin. The Military Council members from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the CSSR are taking part in the meeting. The meeting is led by Commander in Chief of the Joint Forces and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, cordially welcomed the generals, admirals and officers from the fraternal armies in the GDR capital.

In face of the course taken by the most aggressive circles of imperialism in the United States and NATO, and their unlimited striving for military superiority over socialism, higher demands were made on the socialist defense coalition and on the national defense forces of the allied states, Army General Hoffmann said. He expressed the conviction that new impulses for strengthening the unity and the ties among the socialist fraternal armies, as well as for the political, operational and combat training of the commanders, staffs, troops and naval forces will emanate from the Military Council meeting.

CEMA TALKS ON ENVIRONMENT OPEN 26 APRIL

LD261942 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 26 Apr (MTI) -- The Environment Protection Council of the CMEA began its 18th session at West Hungarian Koszeg. The representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, the GDR, Romania and the Soviet Union are participating in the session. Also present are representatives of the CMEA Secretariat, Finland and Yugoslavia, as well as the observer of the UN. The current president of the session is Hungarian Undersecretary of State Gyorgy Gonda, president of the National Environment and Nature Protection Office.

The agenda of the conference features questions of the expansive environment protection programme of the CMEA member states for 1981-1985. Reports will be discussed on the environment protection questions of the construction industry, keeping the cities clean and utilizing communal waste, as well as the situation of developing industrial technologies protecting the environment. Implementation of the international agreement on restricting trans-frontier air pollution, signed in Geneva in 1979, and discussing the tasks of the CMEA member states in connection with this, are also on the session's agenda.

CEMA LABOR MINISTER SESSION IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD220942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] A session of CEMA labor ministers has been held in Moscow. The session was chaired by Antoni Rajkiewicz, Polish minister of labor, wages and social affairs. Reports were presented on the most important undertakings of the past year in the area of labor and social insurance, and on the experiences that resulted from the implementation of these undertakings. Matters connected with rehabilitation in the profession and with the professional training of employees were also discussed.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE

AU271937 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 27 Apr 82

["For Peace, Security and Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 27 Apr (BTA) -- A meeting of representatives of the European peasants' and democratic parties and organizations, centre parties, left radical and liberal parties was held in Varna on April 22 and 23 to discuss the calling of the second conference of these parties from Europe, the United States and Canada. Representatives of 41 democratic peasants' and kindred parties and organizations, international units, prominent workers of the peaceful democratic public from 26 countries took part in the meeting.

In a businesslike and constructive spirit, reads the communique on the meeting, the participants in the meeting discussed the present international situation and the questions of a further participation of the parties and organizations represented by them, in the movement of the broad strata of the people in Europe and the world for consolidation of peace, security and cooperation, for solving the most urgent problems mankind is facing at present. In the course of an earnest discussion they expressed their deep concern with the grave deterioration of the international situation.

The participants in the meeting underlined in particular that peace and peaceful coexistence have no other sensible alternative. The most vital and topical command of our time is the halting of the nuclear missile race, the taking of measures to limit the strategical nuclear arms and for their gradual liquidation. An important contribution in support to this struggle is made by the international democratic and agrarian movement. Some solid positive experience has been accumulated along these lines.

Realizing in full their responsibility to the strata represented by them, to their peoples, and proceeding from the objective commands of the present complex situation in the world, the participants in the meetings stressed unanimously again the necessity of organizing the second meeting of the peasants' and kindred democratic parties and organizations, centre parties, left radical and liberal parties from Europe, the United States and Canada.

The participants in the meeting maintain that the forthcoming forum will be a new and important initiative of the international democratic and agrarian movement in support of the struggle of the European peoples in defence of peace and security on the continent and the world, which calls for the efforts to be aimed, above all, at the limitation, reduction or banning of any kinds of weapons for mass extermination on the principle of equality and equal security, at limitation, reduction and complete liquidation of the medium-range nuclear missiles directed at European targets, at ridding Europe completely out of nuclear missiles, which would actually mean a realization of a true 'zero option', at the resumption of the strategic arms limitation talks, at overcoming the stalemate of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and arms in central Europe, at undertaking concrete steps for making zones without nuclear weapons in different parts of Europe, including in north Europe and the Balkans, at having the states renounce the (?preemptive) strikes both with nuclear or with conventional weapons, at giving guarantees to non-nuclear states, at approving measures at the Madrid meeting for the further establishment of the principles formulated in the Helsinki Final Act, and at achieving an agreement on calling a European conference on the measures for consolidation of trust and security and for disarmament in Europe.

The speakers at the meeting declared support to all useful, realistic and constructive initiatives and unilateral steps for the achievement of these highly humane goals, linked directly with the destiny and the future of the European and global civilization. Along these lines they assessed positively the widely popular proposal of the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, for making the Balkans a zone without nuclear weapons.

LCY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 26 APRIL

AU261503 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 26 Apr (BTA) -- A delegation of the Centtal Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Mr Vlado Janzic, executive secretary with the Presidency of the CC of the LCY, arrived here today at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and other high-ranking party workers.

Meets Lilov

AU271415 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 27 Apr (BTA) -- Today the member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Aleksandur Lilov, received the executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Mr Vlado Janzic.

In a sincere and friendly talk they exchanged opinions on the state of cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), between Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The importance of further promoting Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations in the interests of the peoples of the two neighbouring socialist countries, in the interests of peace, good-neighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe was stressed at the talks.

Visits Plovdiv

AU271933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The LCY delegation led by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has arrived in Plovdiv on a visit. The Yugoslav guests met Ivan Panev, first secretary of Plovdiv Okrug party committee, and then visited some noteworthy sites in Plovdiv.

BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LAOS 25 APRIL

AU251750 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] On 25 April a BCP delegation led by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov departed for Laos. It will take part in the Third Congress of the Lao People's Democratic Party.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR AFGHANISTAN 25 APRIL

AU251751 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] On 25 April a delegation led by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, departed for Kabul. It will take part in the celebrations marking the fourth anniversary of the April Revolution's victory.

MEETINGS HELD WITH HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Puja Arrives 27 Apr

LD271740 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Bratislava, 27 Apr (CTK) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived in Czechoslovakia Tuesday for a friendly working visit, at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreigh Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The Hungarian guest was welcomed on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border in Rusovce by Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD271904 Prague CTK in English 1732 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Bratislava, 27 Apr (CTK) -- Czechoslovak and Hungarian Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Frigyes Puja met here today to review intensive development of bilateral relations in all spheres, particularly in economic cooperation.

They agreed that the two countries are interested in further expansion of specialization and cooperation in the engineering industry and other branches of the national economy, and in wider cooperation of third markets.

The ministers also considered prospects of further development of relations in culture, education, science and health service, and underlined the importance of greater scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

The talks, held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, continue tomorrow.

Prague Reports Talks

LD281000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Frigyes Puja, ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and Hungary respectively, will continue in Bratislava today. During yesterday's talks, the two ministers noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are developing in all spheres. They particularly praised the constantly deepening cooperation between the two fraternal parties and the personal contacts of the highest party and state representatives. The ministers paid particular attention to economic cooperation, and they noted that attention must be paid by both sides to further deepening mutual cooperation with third markets. They also assessed the present state and prospects of mutual cultural, educational, scientific and health contacts.

Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a festive dinner in honor of Frigyes Puja. The two ministers stressed their interest in further deepening cooperation and fraternal contacts between the two countries.

Meets Colotka

LD272052 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, received Frigyes Puja this afternoon in Bratislava. The two representatives briefed each other on topical tasks in building socialist society and analyzed possibilities to further expand cooperation.

BILAK LEAVES FOR 'WORKING VISIT' IN BUCHAREST

LD280950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, flew to Bucharest today for a working visit at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. He was seen off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Cornel Panzaru, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

DISCUSSION AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS REPORTED

AU271428 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 23 April on pages 4 and 5 and on 24 April on page 4 carries the last accounts of discussion speeches delivered at the 15-18 April 10th Czechoslovak All-Trade Union Congress in Prague.

Frantisek Tycar, a railroad worker from Ostrava, complains in his speech, among other things, about the poor quality of the protective work gear. He says: "Shunting work is unthinkable without good protective gear. However, we absolutely cannot be satisfied with the present state of affairs. The quality of the gear we receive, shoes for example, keeps deteriorating. The footwear our employees receive has a set durability of 1 year but often it does not last even 1 month. The soles and uppers keep bursting and the shoes rapidly get soaked through. The gloves, without which it is impossible to work, are not any better. Equally, there are problems with waterproof garments. Our workers on the tracks must work in every kind of weather, without interrupting transportation. We have already tried several kinds of waterproof garments but the ones we have been getting either do not last long or they are not waterproof. The development sector should deal with these problems and think more about the health of our workers, shunters and train squads." According to Tycar, besides the poor quality of the protective clothing, the railroad workers must also make ends meet with their limited allocation, which is "one third below actual needs." He expresses the hope that the government resolutions pertaining to this problem will "soon become manifest in practice."

Jaroslav Tonar, a worker of the 25 February fuel combine in Vresova, reports in his speech on his enterprise's successful fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter of the year. He notes, however, the negative consequences of the extensive mining and power generation in the Sokolov District: "In the district's central part, the descending fly ash and other byproducts, especially carbon dioxide, occur consistently in a concentration that seriously impairs the health of the population of this industrial center. As regards some sources of pollution, we have succeeded in enforcing the installation of more effective electric filters in the factory chimneys. However, we have not succeeded in achieving the construction of higher chimneys for the Tisova electric powerplant, which contaminates a considerable part of the district with fly ash." Tonar also complains that for a number of years, most facilities of the district construction enterprise have been used in the North Bohemian brown coal basin. As a consequence, he says, the 1981 plan of "comprehensive construction" in the Sokolov District was fulfilled only 81.6 percent. Helena Davidova, a shop assistant from Bratislava, speaks in her discussion statement about the conclusion of "joint socialist pledges" between the trade sector and the producers in the interest of "alleviating shortcomings on the domestic market." Speaking about shortages on the market, she says: "The federal government, acting often in coordination with the Central Trade Union Council, has adopted measures aimed at eliminating the shortages of some types of goods for everyday use. Most of them have meant only a partial and short-term contribution. As regards industrial goods, for example, we lack china plates and cups, some types of textile merchandise, but also small household goods made of wood. There are also serious quality shortcomings, which is documented by the still large proportion of lodged claims with respect to footwear, furniture and clothes."

Jaroslav Moucka, actor of the Prague Vinohrady theater, deals in his speech with the problems of theatrical work. He says: "The problems in our creative work and in its conditions are not few. Generally speaking, our sector is not being treated with the due attention. There are fewer and fewer resources available for the development of arts and culture. For example, in Prague alone three theaters are closed at present -- the intimate theater [komorni], the comedy theater and the music theater in Nusle. It is a fact that some theaters, the basement theaters as we call them, are playing with the connivance of our supervisory bodies, and the last theater building in Prague was built 75 years ago. And that was our Vinohrady theater.

"We have mechanically applied work methods from the production sphere to the sphere of artistic work. This is true of organization, management, as well as of the trade union organization and its work. This is problem number one. How different is the attitude to the arts in the Soviet Union, whose example we so often invoke. By mechanically transferring the principles of management from the production field to the field of arts and culture, we have thrown out the baby with the bathwater and discarded the sensible and healthy core in favor of what should not be there, instead of replacing it by something more progressive. Theater is also the decisive factor for the work of television, film, radio and other cultural facilities. Through the insensitive transfer of unsuitable forms to the management of the arts and to the trade union organization, we have created fertile soil for red tape in trade union activity. Instead of organizing conditions in the direction of the collective artist, the theater, we are proceeding the other way round. The labor code, which is of significance for the production sphere because it combats fluctuation and provides protection where it is desirable and expedient, does not permit a similar solution in an artistic facility where the situation is inverse. That is why we have enriching [zbytnely] ensembles and lack the essential and needed movement between artistic bodies. The existence of a certain number of employees and a certain sum of wages payable leaves no hope for the arrival of new talents, actors, directors and other artists. For example, we in the Vinohrady Theater have three actors below the age of 30 but would need at least eight. Two of the three actors are female and one is male. We must realize that our theaters are getting older in cadre, material and technical terms. The artistically strong and mature personalities who shaped the socialist theater are close to retirement age and, as regards our theater, 13 such personalities are of retirement age."

Jaroslav Kmet, director of the Sladkovicovo state farm, critizes in his speech workers who "do not pull their weight but let themselves be carried along," workers who "know far better their rights than the duties arising from their work contract." He says in this connection: "I think that we, trade unionists, have also added some grist to their mill by slightly overdoing the protection of such employees. It is a well-known truth that a good worker does not need any protection, his work itself protects him. But as regards those who are being carried along, the foremen and other ranking personnel must use an extraordinary amount of time and energy to ensure measures necessary for their punishment in the spirit of the labor code. And many times there is an unhealthy solidarity in the workshop and enterprise committees precisely among those who ought to be punished. Thus it often happens that the ranking employee in charge shrugs his shoulders in resignation rather than consistently demand the fulfillment of duties." In his speech, Kmet also suggests that the conditions for the "payment in kind" of cooperative and state farm employees be standardized because, as he sees it, "our employees, who do the same job, are substantially limited compared with the employees of the cooperative sector." Speaking about the problems of his state farm, he also mentions that "it is very hard to explain to our women in the cowsheds, for example, why they have to wear rubber shoes that are often three sizes too large," or to the maintenance workers "why it is necessary, for the sake of a gasket for hydraulic equipment that is worth a fraction of a koruna, to purchase an entire aggregate that costs a few thousand korunas, only to make the machine work."

Otakar Vesely, hero of socialist labor, worker at the Lenin mine in Komorany, complains in his speech about the poor quality of the mining equipment. He notes that the newly introduced mining technology is "theoretically highly productive" but "in practice its performance depends on the reliability of its individual parts, and this reliability is a question of flawless organization of labor in operation and maintenance but, in many cases, it is also a question of the technical solution, of the producer's workmanship, of a sufficient quantity of spare parts and -- when it is in operation -- of suitable auxiliary machinery without which these machines cannot work." According to Vesely, there are also problems with the "traditional technology," especially because of the wear and tear of the railroad pool and the lack of spare parts for its renewal. All this, together with delays in the delivery and commissioning of new mining equipment is, according to Vesely, responsible for the "low preparedness of the coal basin for ensuring the required extraction."

[illegible]rel Pavlas, chairman of the trade union enterprise committee in the Frydek-Mistek [illegible]eet rolling mill says in his speech that "central bodies must see to it, much more [illegible]an heretofore that their scientists, designers and researchers are fully responsible for their decisions, not only verbally, or with their signature but also materially." Giving examples of their wrong decisions, he says: "We put into operation a new computer. It was supposed to save manpower and to help solve production planning and the operative creation of stocks. However, it has had the opposite effect. We now have a greater number of employees operating the computer and connected with it is also a greater quantity of paper for the computer. We admittedly have the spare parts duly memory-stored but we do not have them in stock.

"With the approval of supraordinated bodies, we purchased with foreign currency a duplicating machine, which was no cheap affair. Today the machines are idle because, on the basis of the government resolution No. 329 of 1980, there is a ban on purchasing materials for duplicating on these machines.

"There is a law applicable to drivers and governing road traffic. There should be an equally binding law applicable to planning. Let us take the planning of capital investment projects, for example. An enterprise concludes a work contract with another organization, which becomes part of the collective agreement. Yet then comes an order and the employees must abandon the project for some other project set by the government and all plans are a shamble. As a consequence, the investment project is not fulfilled, the plan of general overhauls must be changed and the collective agreement reassessed.

"The enterprise is nowadays receiving so many instructions and decrees that no one is capable of even thoroughly studying them. That is why they are merely being recorded, filed and reshuffled. When someone wants to find something, it takes a week to locate it because, meanwhile, the decree has either been modified or even revoked."

PRAVDA 'CONCERNED' OVER IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

AU261659 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Apr 82 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "Ample Possibilities Of Cooperation; Following The Visit of B. Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Iraq"]

[Excerpts] The official visit paid by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to the Republic of Iraq, and his extremely substantial deliberations in this Arab country underscore that we have here a significant event in the traditional and well-developing Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations.

Our economic and trade contacts show a constantly rising tendency; new possibilities, new horizons are systematically cropping up in this direction, and it is advantageous for both sides to draw closer to them. Engineering products from 70 percent of our exports to Iraq, and this is certainly a positive aspect; but our exports will not maintain their structure automatically, or perhaps due to references to traditions. This will be achieved solely through the quality of the results of our work which we can offer this partner.

No less significant are the political relations and the assessment of key international issues. In these contexts it is quite natural that the question of the war between Iraq and Iran again crops up; the conflict has existed since September 1980 and costs both sides a lot of strength. It is known that Czechoslovakia is striving to develop good contacts with both countries; it can even be said that we are bound to them by ties of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation. That is why the Czechoslovak side has now expressed in Baghdad, through Minister B. Chnoupek, its concern over the continuing armed conflict, and stressed the imperative need to enhance efforts for ending it and for settling the dispute by negotiations on just and honorable foundations which would respect the legitimate rights of both sides.

It is interesting that, as the Soviet NOVOYE VREMYA political weekly wrote in its latest issue, both Baghdad and Tehran have, on the whole, grasped that the war between them is in fact playing into Washington's hands. Nevertheless they have not yet found a path to each other, so as to renew on bilateral foundations, or through mediators, peace and normal relations, based on equal rights. Whenever it almost seems that one could set off on the path toward a settlement, the entire machinery of intrigues and provocations is set into motion, maintained and stimulated above all by the United States and the reactionary forces. This war serves Washington as a pretext for maintaining a large American military force in the area of the Arabian sea and the Persian Gulf; as a means for distracting attention from the real problems of the Middle East, which are caused by the Israel-Arab conflict; as well as -- last, but not least -- a tool for draining off Iran's and Iraq's strength from resolving the problems and tasks of their independent and autonomous development. However, it seems that even in connection with preparations for this year's seventh conference of the heads of states and governments of the nonaligned countries, which is to be held in Baghdad at a fixed date in September, the efforts for settling the Iraq-Iran conflict are meant to be intensified, as Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraq's minister of foreign affairs, assured during his deliberations with B. Chnoupek.

CPCZ OFFICIAL CRITICIZES VATICAN, PCI ACTIONS

LD271240 Prague CTK in English 1133 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 27 Apr (CTK) -- "We are not faced with a crisis, as anti-communist propaganda is trying to persuade us, but with the necessity of solving new problems in different conditions," Vasil Bejda, alternate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and head of a central committee department wrote in RUDE PRAVO Tuesday.

He stressed the need for more efficient and offensive form of ideological influence. Improving education in socialist patriotism will not do without overcoming pro-Western (actually pro-capitalist) tendencies which are being spread and fed by different and furtive forms of anti-communist propaganda from abroad. The events in Poland again showed the dangers arising from these tendencies.

"Our effort is not without problems, but not without successes either. An ever larger number of people become conversant with scientific socialism and oriented at the moral values of socialist humanism. This is disliked by reactionary religious representatives, especially the part of the Catholic Church hierarchy which is trying in close contact with the Vatican to abuse believers for anti-socialist activity", Vasil Bejda wrote.

He pointed out that the Vatican, under the influence of John Paul II, seeks to step up clerical demands, escalate anti-communism and strengthen its positions of political power. This was confirmed during the March visit of Czechoslovak bishops to Rome. Vasil Bejda added that the Vatican also approgates to itself the right to be an arbiter in the problem of human rights and freedoms. To prove its claims it does not hesitate to distort the facts about religious life in Czechoslovakia. Vasil Bejda pointed out that Czechoslovakia will permit no one to impede its process of construction under whatever pretexts, which also applies to Catholic clericalism.

He went on to analyze the stands of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] which is deliberately shifting to the positions of reformism. The present positions of the Italian Communist Party leadership eloquently demonstrate what is really behind the slogans on the need for so-called new internationalism -- that they are to discredit the role of the Soviet Communist Party and the USSR in the international revolutionary movement and justify 'neutralism' or direct nodding to anti-Soviet campaigns...on the other hand the stands of the Italian Communist Party as well as some other parties underline the even greater urgency of the demand for the struggle for the purity of Marxism-Leninism, for ideological unity of the international revolutionary movement, against all forms of revisionism and opportunism to be waged systematically as a permanent inseparable part of our international ideological struggle."

"Present-day development makes it still more obvious that the bigger the potential of the Soviet Union, the more important is its role in world politics. The more this helps all revolutionary, progressive and peace forces, the more the reaction unites on the platform of anti-Sovietism; the more rabied and more incensed are its attacks and campaigns against the Soviet Union, the greater is the role of truth about the Soviet Union and its policy in the world-wide class struggle, its role in the struggle for the preservation of world peace", Vasil Bejda wrote.

SLOVAK DAILY CARRIES TWO ARTICLES ON PCI STANDS

Part One

AU271330 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Apr 82 p 6

[First part of article by Prof Jaroslav Celko, doctor of sciences: "The Reorganization of Society Is Not Plain Sailing: our Present, the Historical Perspective and Real Socialism"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The camp of the enemies of real socialism is truly varied. Apart from obvious reactionaries, it also includes people who present themselves as revolutionaries; but these people have either not grasped the revolutionary substance of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine at all, or they are consciously betraying it. These "critics from our own ranks" enjoy great popularity among the leading circles of the contemporary capitalist world.

A position that is quite hostile to real socialism is also maintained by several of the current leading figures in the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. This was already evident in their assessment of the developments in our country in 1968-69. And quite recently they could be heard in connection with the state of emergency introduced in the Polish People's Republic -- a measure that cut off the counterrevolution's efforts, which were truly becoming too dangerous. One of the many theses of certain leading PCI representatives -- which are not founded on facts, and thus absolutely inappropriate -- is the claim that real socialism has "exhausted its driving force."

SUCH A 'WRITING-OFF" OF REAL SOCIALISM, BASED ON CONFUSION BETWEEN ITS NEGATIVE ACCOMPANYING PHENOMENA AND ITS SUBSTANTIAL FEATURES, CANNOT REMAIN UNHEEDED. THIS IS SO BECAUSE, APART FROM OTHER REASONS, WHETHER THE ADVOCATES OF SUCH OPINIONS REALIZE IT OR NOT, SUCH A "WRITING-OFF" IS OF VERY GOOD SERVICE TO CONTEMPORARY IMPERIALIST CIRCLES, WHICH ARE ACTIVELY USING EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR FIGHTING THE WORLD SOCIALIST SYSTEM.

The inevitability of the historical victory of socialism over capitalism nevertheless does not mean that it will be achieved without difficulties and complications.

It is known that a considerable number of shortcomings, which our "critics" see in quite a distorted way, are due to our own mistakes. But why are mistakes made by people sincerely participating in socialist construction? Where do the mistakes come from, how do they occur? We will find a suitable answer to these questions in Academician Ladislav Szanto's thoughts when he wrote: "Historically, the mistakes are rooted in the fact that they are not heaven-sent, but occur during the people's thinking and acting process. For the working people of every nation, building socialism is a NEW task demanding CREATIVE work. Which means that the working people of various nations both can, and must, learn from mutual experience; but that every nation must build socialism of itself, under its own conditions. It must also adjust the experience taken over from other nations to these conditions. It is understandable that in this constructive work, which requires ORIGINALITY, mistakes will also inevitably occur."

TO BUILD REAL SOCIALISM MEANS TO TRANSFORM THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE INTO SPECIFIC DEEDS. BUT IN GETTING TO KNOW ABOUT SOCIETY AND ABOUT THE VARIOUS ALSO COMPLICATED, PROCESSES THAT ARE TAKING PLACE WITHIN IT, IN GETTING TO KNOW ABOUT THIS TRUTHFULLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY, AND IN TRANSFORMING THIS KNOWLEDGE AS A WHOLE INTO THE SOCIAL REALITY OF REAL SOCIALISM, IT IS ALSO UNAVOIDABLE THAT MISTAKES ARE MADE. Every actively working person can make a mistake, or mistakes. This applies not only to individuals. Although in the case of collective assessments and decisions it is easier to prevent errors, and the mistake (or mistakes) that follow from them, even a collective body is not absolutely "immune" to making mistaken decisions.

OUR CRITICS TALK ABOUT MISTAKES IN BUILDING SOCIALISM IN A VERY ONE-SIDED WAY. SOMEHOW THEY ARE RELUCTANT TO SEE THAT THE POSITIVE ASPECTS FAR OUTWEIGH THE MISTAKES. Undoubtedly, the mistakes made in building socialism are a historical evil; but every historical evil is outweighed by historical progress. In our case the progress is manifested in our uncovering more and more actively the objective and subjective roots of opportunities to make mistakes; in our making a great effort to make as few mistakes as possible and, when mistakes do occur, to identify them in time, to eliminate them, and to avoid repeating them.

Part Two

AU271332 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Apr 82 p 6

[Second and last part of article by Prof Jaroslav Celko, doctor of sciences: "Our Society Must Know How To Defend Itself; Our Present, the Historical Perspective and Real Socialism"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The fixed idea that only those people can build a just social system who have been trained to do so in advance has become rooted in utopian socialism. The classics of our doctrine criticized these idealized notions and proved that PEOPLE WHO HAVE GROWN UP UNDER CAPITALIST CONDITIONS NOT ONLY CAN, BUT MUST, CARRY OUT A SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND EMBARK ON THE PATH OF BUILDING THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY. Naturally this also applies to the workers class, to which -- as V.I. Lenin stressed -- the capitalist society's shortcomings and weaknesses are not foreign, but which fights for socialism at the same time as it fights against its own shortcomings. In this way there exist factors that give rise to such unpleasant "flaws" in the life of a considerable number of members of the socialist society as, for instance, moral vestiges, contemporary petty bourgeois attitudes, and so forth. It must be said, however, that they do not represent the foundations of the socialist way of life and that the socialist society is purposefully and actively overcoming them.

But if the struggle against them is relaxed, they can cause great damage. It might seem that here we have the "organic weaknesses" of real socialism, particularly so to people who make no effort to analyse in a Marxist-Leninist manner these phenomena and who approach real socialism from the positions of false "friends" of the people.

OBVIOUSLY, THE COUNTERREVOLUTION COUNTS ON THESE VESTIGES, AND OTHER FACTORS IN THE THINKING AND ACTING OF SOME PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRIES OF REAL SOCIALISM. IN APPROPRIATE SITUATIONS IT MAKES FULL USE OF THEM. The Italian advocates of "new socialism" and the "third road" somehow do not want to see this. They even present themselves as the protectors of those people in the Polish People's Republic who were recently advocating antisocialist tendencies under the cover of some kind of abstract "revival" and wanted to realize them in practice. This is a peculiar attitude, which does no credit to people who declare themselves to be revolutionaries.

The socialist states were most generous to "former" members of the exploiting classes, and to those who were bound to them, who had loyally served them. Many of them accepted the hand offered them, and accepted real socialism as their own. However, there are also people for whom the struggle for a revolutionary transformation of the world has forever remained something foreign. They transfer this attitude to their activity. True, in times when the mechanisms of the socialist society operate as they should, they seldom show their horns in public (in this situation it is more advantageous for them to make use of our mistakes and shortcomings for waging a "silent war," for instance by advocating indifference, exaggerating difficulties, artfully hampering production processes, bureaucratically harassing people and so forth.) But in situations that are advantageous for the counterrevolution they operate fully and frankly (building on their previous subversive activity), and come out with platforms which, if implemented, would mean the liquidation of real socialism.

Experience shows that these inveterate domestic enemies (all of whom act in agreement with external enemies) proceed in most refined ways. They know how to inventively camouflage even the most hostile antisocialist intentions so that they appear acceptable, even attractive, to people who are ideologically immature and are politically inexperienced. This is how a "mass" base of the counterrevolution is formed; this is what the PCI leadership is incapable of seeing, or does not want to see.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT REAL SOCIALISM MUST DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF EXTERNAL AND DOMESTIC ENEMIES. APART FROM OTHER THINGS, THIS MEANS THAT THE SOCIALIST STATES MUST REPLY TO THE COUNTERREVOLUTION'S VIOLENT ACTS WITH REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE [NASILI]. THE TEARS OF WEEKEND "REVOLUTIONARIES" CANNOT, MUST NOT STOP THEM.

We have sufficient historical experience to prove that building real socialism as the first phase of communism is a difficult and complicated process. One must constantly solve new problems and obstacles. The Marxist-Leninists, who are leading the people's masses in this feat of construction, are not losing their heads in the least. On the contrary; on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, they approach the results that are being achieved with a critical, exacting attitude, and they formulate new tasks for themselves and for the other working people in the countries of real socialism. The accomplishment of these tasks yields increasingly obvious social changes, which represent a substantial contribution to the struggle for social progress throughout the world.

HOFFMANN SPEAKS ON U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD271518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Apr (ADN) — Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, spoke on Tuesday in Berlin to scientists and staff of the GDR state office for nuclear safety and radiation protection on current problems of the SED military policies and the escalating international situation caused by the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

In his lecture he pointed to the U.S. strategy over the last years, a nation which is trying not only to make a nuclear missile war possible but is quite intentionally looking for ways to make it feasible and workable and is even speculating on being able to limit a nuclear war regionally and on being able to win it. In this concept the dangerous nature of the most reactionary cirlces of the strongest imperialist country is expressed. This is even being registered with growing concern by realistically-thinking representatives of the U.S. bourgeoisie. The socialist states, all progressive and peace-loving people of the world are waging a persistent war against this adventurist policy.

Among this powerful peace front were also the armies of the Warsaw Pact nations, the minister said. "The members of the National People's Army are aware that they have great responsibility at the side of the Soviet Army, especially the group of Soviet forces in Germany, the Polish Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army for peace and the protection of socialism." This not only makes great demands on the forces but also on all sections of society, on the whole state and economic apparatus, above all on the civil defense.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS 10TH FDGB CONGRESS

Dyulgerov Speech

AU261055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 April 82 p 8

[Report on speech of Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Uniions, at the 22 April session of the FDGB Congress in East Berlin]

[Text] Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, conveyed the combat greetings of the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as their wishes for new successes in constructing the developed socialist society.

Here at the congress the necessity of developing the mutual cooperation among the socialist countries' trade unions was pointed out. This fully corresponds to the expanding fraternal relations, mutual assistance and friendship of the socialist community's countries. The trade unions are one of the most important arteries which give life to the direct association and the direct exchange of experience between the working collectives themselves, and between our countries' working people. Practice has already confirmed that these are vital and beneficial forms of cooperation.

Petur Dyulgerov spoke at length on the 10th Bulgarian Trade unions Congress and stressed the importance of the remarkable speech of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in which he presented basic theoretical and practical questions pertaining to the role and activity of the Bulgarian trade unions at the present stage.

Further on the leader of the Bulgarian delegation spoke about the forthcoming 100th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov, the immortal teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people. We are proud, he said, that the name of Georgi Dimitrov is close to the entire working mankind.

The generations will never forget the memory of the powerful support and defense rendered to the hero of Leipzig [Dimitrov] by the German workers' class during that difficult time of fascist terror and obscurantism. The cordial friendship and combat comradeship between Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann -- the giants of the Bulgarian, German and international workers' movement will always remain sacred.

The participants in the congress greeted with stormy applause the speaker's words on the unreserved support of the Bulgarian working people for the new proposals voiced by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of the Soviet trade unions and in Tashkent.

Hoffman's Message

AU261707 Prague PRACE in Czech 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at the 22 April session of the 10th FDGB Congress in Berlin]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, dear comrade delegates, dear German friends:

In the name of our delegation of the Central Trade Union Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM], we cordially greet the participants in the 10th FDGB Congress, this important event in the life of trade unionists and all working people of the GDR, and wish your responsible deliberations full success.

I wholeheartedly congratulate you, FDGB delegates, on today's award of the Order of the Great Golden Star of Friendship Among Nations, and Comrade Erich Honecker on the award of the highest trade union distinction for his great contribution and assistance to the GDR trade unions.

We follow with great interest the successes you are achieving under the SED's leadership in building your homeland, and sincerely share with you your joy in them. We profoundly respect the selfless work of the GDR people who -- loyal to the revolutionary traditions of the German workers' class and the immortal bequest of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the anniversary of whose birth we celebrate today -- succeeded in a historically short period in building a socialist state and ensuring the country's rapid growth and permanent upswing. We congratulate you on the outstanding results achieved by the working people with the FDGB's active participation in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, and on the steadily growing prestige of the FDGB in the GDR and beyond its borders. These facts were convincintly outlined in Comrade Honecker's speech, which was also interesting and gratifying for us foreign trade unionists, and in the FDGB Presidium's report delivered by its chairman, Harry Tisch.

Comrades, the 10th Czechoslovak All-Trade Union Congress ended only shortly before your congress opened. We, too, were able to review a 5-year period of successful work for the socialist development of our homeland, for the happy life of our working people. We have set ourselves the goal of taking an even more pronounced and effective part in fulfilling the program of the 16 CPCZ Congress, implementing the tasks of the CSSR's social and economic development plans and ensuring a contented life in peace for our working people.

Comrades, we Czechoslovak trade unionists, are happy that our two countries, which are building an advanced socialist society, are good neighbors. We share not only the same goals, political and ideological views and ties of alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, but are also united by the weighty circumstance that we jointly form the western outpost of the socialist community in Europe. Side by side we are facing up to the hostile activities of imperialist, aggressive and revanchist forces in the FRG, and to the United States' evident endeavor to turn the territory of our common Western neighbor into the main base for a nuclear attack against the socialist countries.

Both congresses, the 10th RTUM Congress and the 10th FDGB Congress, have confirmed quite unambiguously that the working people of the CSSR and GDR have forever linked their lives with socialism and form an indestructible barrier of socialism, an insurmountable dam against imperialism and all class enemies.

As a result of these and other weighty circumstances, for example the attained level of development of both our industrially advanced countries, the activities of the FDGB and the ROH have a lot in common.

Our organizations focus their efforts on fulfilling the exacting tasks of building an advanced socialist society, ensuring the attained high living standards and further improving the material and cultural conditions for the working people. We are effectively aided in this by our mutual cooperation, which we are determined to further promote and intensify.

Comrades, cooperation between the RTUM and the FDGB is developing successfully in the international field as well. We work jointly in the WFTU, take part in developing its activity and will strive to translate into life the conclusions and major documents of the 10th WFTU Congress.

Like you, Czechoslovak trade unionists fully support the foreign political course of the USSR, CSSR, GDR and other socialist countries and the new peace proposals delivered by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] Congress, which have met with an extraordinary response in our country, the CSSR, also. We have in addition, endorsed the appeal to the working people and trade unionists of the world approved by the delegates to the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, which expresses not only the will of the people of the Soviet Union but also of the people of other countries of the world to preserve peace and successfully defend the most fundamental human right -- the right to live.

Along with the trade unions of the Soviet Union, GDR and other socialist countries and with revolutionary and progressive forces, we will wage a persistent struggle for safeguarding lasting peace in Europe and all over the world.

We will continue to promote workers solidarity and to contribute to the action unity of the European and world trade union movement as a condition for the successful struggle for the vital interests and guarantees of the working people, for social progress and peace.

Comrades, we are ready to develop multifaceted relations and to actively contribute to improving the cooperation between and activity of our two trade union organizations.

We wish you, participants in the congress, the 9 million FDGB members, and all working people of your country full success in implementing the conclusions of the 10th SED Congress and the resolutions of the 10th FDGB Congress. May the fraternal ties between the peoples and trade unions of the CSSR and GDR further strengthen! Long live international workers solidarity, long live the unity of working people from all over the world.

SRV Delegate Speaks

AU270926 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Apr 82 p 3

[Report on address of Do Trong Giang, secretary of the Central Committee of the SRV Confederation of Trade Unions, at the 10th FDGB Congress on 23 April]

[Text] "The universal strengthening of the GDR has been and is an active contribution toward strengthening the socialist community and toward preserving peace in Europe and in the world," Do Trong Giang said. The secretary of the Central Committee of the SRV Confederation of Trade Unions also gave thanks for the fraternal assistance which the GDR people have granted and are granting the Vietnamese people in the struggle for achieving and defending national independence as well as in building socialism.

He reported how the working people of his country are solving with great vigour the economic and social tasks which are contained in the 1981-85 Third 5-Year Plan. "Though we will have to overcome many difficulties in the future the Vietnamese people certainly will successfully build socialism and reliably protect the home country under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, with the strength of solidarity and cohesion, with their diligent work and their creativity as well as with the great help and universal cooperation of the Soviet Union, the GDR and other fraternal socialist countries."

Palestinian TU Represented

AU270940 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Apr 82 p 4

[Report on address of Muhammad Abu 'Alil, secretary of the Palestinian Trade Union Federation, at the 10th FDGB Congress on 23 April]

[Text] The Palestinian people courageously and determinedly oppose colonialism and neocolonialism. Muhammad Abu 'Alil, secretary of the Palestinian Trade Union Federation, proceeded from this idea. He assessed the full diplomatic recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as another evidence of the solidarity of the GDR. The speaker referred to the people's uprisings directed against the Zionist expansion efforts in the occupied areas. They are seizing all cities and villages and strenghtening the people in defending their territory and being loyal to their home country. "In the support," the speaker continued, "which all democratic and progressive forces of the world, in particular the community of socialist states, are granting our people we have a great source of strength.

HONECKER HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR DKP DELEGATION

LD261730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, hosted a luncheon in Berlin today at the conclusion of the friendship visit by DKP delegation. During the luncheon Honecker and DKP Chairman Herbert Mies underlined the alliance between the two parties.

"In our view it would be a blessing for mankind if the peace movement in the FRG and United States were to succeed in preventing adventurism and open the way for disarmament," said Erich Honecker.

Herbert Mies said: "For our people, there is no reasonable alternative to detente. To make this clear to our people, to contribute toward the further development of relations between capitalist and socialist states in Europe on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and to help ensure that they are not put under strain as a result of stepped-up arming and confrontation, is seen by FRG communists as our most urgent task."

Representing the SED at the luncheon were Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, and Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz and Guenter Schabowski, and heads of SED Central Committee departments. Attending the luncheon from the DKP Central Committee were Herbert Mies, Hermann Gautier, Renate Grieger, Juergen Ganss and Eberhard Weber.

The DKP Executive Committee delegation was cordially seen off in the afternoon by Paul Verner, politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Honecker Toasts Visitors

LD261628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1218 GMT 26 Apr 82

["Toast by Erich Honecker at Luncheon in Honor of DKP delegation" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- The DKP is highly regarded by the people of the GDR because of its firm principles and its fighting commitment to the ideals of social progress.

This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin on Monday at a luncheon in honor of the DKP Executive Committee delegation led by Herbert Mies, DKP chairman.

"During your stay in the GDR you have seen that only the power of the workers and peasants, only socialism, is capable of solving the vital questions of mankind, of fundamentally improving the living conditions of the working people," Erich Honecker stressed. "Our perseverance for peace," he continued, "is part of the inherent nature of socialism, where no one can make a profit from arming or war. Today the prevention of a nuclear war is the most pressing task; in this we are in full agreement with you. In the face of the escalation of the international situation by the policy of confrontation and arming of the most aggressive circles of NATO, especially the United States, it is a matter of defending peace at all times."

Dealing with the present special danger to peace, Erich Honecker said: "As in all areas, we are against a double-edged policy regarding the peace question also. When we say peace, we mean peace. This is the difference between us and several leading Western politicians who talk much about peace but do everything at the same time to strengthen the arms race, especially in the nuclear field.

"We are of the same opinion as you that the Brussels missile decision can only cause trouble. With the best of will we cannot find anything positive in it, for its realization only creates a dangerous situation in Europe. The FRG cannot withdraw from this danger if it is literally turned into a silo for new U.S. medium-range missiles."

In the question of disarmament one is trying to break down open doors with the socialist community of states in trying to win them for disarmament. Leonid Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress and in Tashkent and his willingness to meet President Reagan in the autumn of this year are known. "We are for disarmament; we also practice it. But the question arises as to what is to be made of the fact that Western politicians, among them some from the FRG, reject out-of-hand proposals for a missile moratorium but support the NATO concept of a nuclear first-strike in Europe," Honecker continued.

"In my view it would be a blessing for mankind if the peace movement in the FRG and the United States would suceed in preventing adventurism and clear the way for disarmament. The peoples of our continent and everywhere in the world do not need a further stockpiling of nuclear mass destruction weapons. They do not need confrontation, economic wars, sanctions and boycott policies. Arms limitation and disarmament on the principles of equality and equal security, cooperation for mutual benefit -- that is what they need. That serves peace and is of use to mankind."

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee said further that in the founding document of the GDR, it was indelibly written that the historical task of the GDR is to ensure that war never again starts from German soil. The transition of the United States from cooperation to confrontation has been answered by GDR citizens with a decisive commitment to peace. "Thirteen million people have signed a peace appeal in a relatively short time, and this cannot be ignored. In the question of peace all our citizens are of the same opinion, irrespective of ideology or religion."

Of course it is not convenient for those who are trying to achieve military superiority and to promote the arms race that the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states for peace and disarmament, for the peaceful solution of all international problems, are moving into the awareness of all peoples. Thus it is not surprising that the NATO staffs are making many attempts at psychological warfare in order to distract from the true danger of the U.S. missile policy. Their calculations, however, will not work out if all those who are truly interested in peace and security consistently state their common interest and do not let one be played against another," Erich Honecker emphasized.

DKP Chairman's Remarks

LD261734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1347 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- The communists of the FRG regard it as their most urgent task to contribute toward the further development of relations between capitalist and socialist states in Europe on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and to help ensure that these relations are not strained through increased arming and confrontation. This was stated by Chairman Herbert Mies in Berlin today at a luncheon given in honor of the DKP Executive committee delegation by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

"We are at pains to carry out this task by making an active and constructive contribution toward the development of the peace movement in our country. In the efforts by communists and social-democrats for action unity, for cooperation between the workers and the peace movement, in alliance with the other democratic and peace-loving forces, we are working toward the goal that the decision to station new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of the Federal Republic should be rescinded, that our country is not developed into a U.S. nuclear colony, a missile launching pad targeted on socialism."

Herbert Mies drew attention to the meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt at Werbellinsee which the DKP chairman described at the time as an important contribution toward the further development of peaceful relations between the two German states and the improvement of the international atmosphere.

"It would be in the interests of all citizens of the Federal Republic, in the interests of the goal of our country's peace movement, if the Federal Government would participate constructively in the further development of relations between the two German states. It would be good for peace, detente and disarmament if instead of pushing the arms race it not only adopted the recent, welcome moratorium proposals by the CPSU general secretary, L.I. Brezhnev as its own but also responded constructively to them". Mies expressed concern at U.S. pressure on the Federal Republic and in view of the fact that many FRG politicians are increasingly bowing to the U.S. policy of confrontation and increased arming. "For our peoples there is no reasonable alternative to detente", he said.

Mies described the community of socialist states as the most powerful and consistant peace movement of the epoch On the DKP delegation's visit to the GDR he noted: "We have seen a GDR which is proving itself to be a stable factor in developing socialism and safeguarding peace. We have been a GDR which has taken on the economic, political and ideological challenges of the eighties, which recognizes, grasps and masters the probelms in a progressive approach. We feel strengthened in our knowledge that in the German workers' and peasants' state, the cause of peace and socialism is in good and firm hands."

In contrast to the development of crises in the capitalist world with its mass unemployement, with its social insecurity and its lack of prospects, socialism, as is being developed in the GDR, is proving itself a refuge of social security and dynamic economic development, the results of which benefit the working people and the young generation.

HONECKER SIGNS SED GREETINGS TO NDP CONGRESS

LD220836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0203 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- The tested alliance between the SED and NDP will continue in future to be an inexhaustible source of strength in serving the well-being of the GDR people. This was stressed by the SED Central Committee in a greetings address signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the 12th NDP Congress. The SED Central Committee praises the creative, independent contribution made by the NDP in the struggle for peace and socialism.

The NDP has a firm and respected place in socialist society and, together with the other parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front, is an effective and tested social force in the alliance which encompasses all classes and sections of the people. The message points out that the artisans and tradesmen belonging to and affiliated with the NDP play a large part in implementing GDR economic and social policy.

The greetings address states: "The friendly alliance between our parties, the NDP and SED, forged over decades of joint struggle, is renewed and impressively endorsed by the unanimous approval of the members of your party for the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. This declaration demonstrates the NDP's loyalty to its founding decision to recognize the leading role of the working class, support friendship with the Soviet Union and to apply its own political force unreservedly for revolutionary changes, the development of socialism and the constant consolidation of our people's political-moral unity."

NDP Message to SED

AU261256 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 23 Apr 82 on page 6 carries the 1,000-word greetings message of the delegates to the 12th NDP Congress to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. In the message they express thanks for the SED Central Committee greetings message and declare that they support the course of the 10th SED Congress. They stress the social responsibility which they have as "alliance partners of the workers class" and declare that the NDP will continue to further contribute toward implementing the main task and further improve the living conditions of the citizens. The message then stresses the NDP's determination to strengthen "our unshakable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union" and "our socialist state power" and concludes by thanking the Central Committee and Erich Honecker for "the friendly, fruitful and tested cooperation in the service of our socialist home country."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES REELECTED NDP CHAIRMAN

AU271042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the chairman of the NDP:

Dear friend Prof Heinrich Homann:

On your reelection as chairman of the NDP I convey to you the best congratulations in friendly solidarity. My cordial greetings go to all members of the NDP Executive Committee. The greetings message sent to me by the delegates of the 12th NDP Congress illustrates that our parties will firmly keep together in the alliance of all social forces of our people and will work for the further universal strengthening of the GDR, our socialist home country, in the tested alliance. Your party congress impressively proves the social coresponsibility, the creative, independent contribution of the NDP toward the policy of the 10th SED Congress directed at securing peace and the well-being of the entire people. We are confident that the members of your party -- in accordance with the decisions of the 12th NDP Congress -- will continue to support with all their strength our common goals in further shaping the developed socialist society.

For the responsible work to the benefit of our people I wish you, all members of the NPD, creative vigor, health and all the best in private life.

ENVOY MEETS WITH PRC FOREIGN MINISTER 27 APRIL

LD271708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR ambassador to the PRC, Helmut Liebermann, has been received by the vice premier and foreign minister, Huang Hua, in Beijing for his farewell visit. During the meeting both sides reaffirmed their interest in the development of interstate relations.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ESTABLISHED WITH AFGHANISTAN

DW271015 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Hilmar Koenig dispatch on the establishment of a GDR-Afghan Friendship Society over the past weekend]

[Text] Kabul -- This event shortly before the 4th anniversary of the April Revolution was received in the Afghan capital with visible satisfaction. Why? Afghanistan is undergoing difficult times. Counterrevolution is raging in various parts of the country. This is how it was phrased in the appeal which the delegates to the first conference of the country's Democratic Party addressed to the people of Afghanistan. This assessment continues to be true. And the people here are grateful for any support, especially in this difficult phase.

Consequently, the establishment of the GDR-Afghan friendship society at this very time is being taken here as an unmistakable token of fraternal alliance and militant solidarity. Dr Khalil Abawi, president of the society, declared: We will not forget that the GDR has been firmly on our side since the very first days of the revolution and that it also grants us manifold support in fending off the undeclared war of the internal and external imperialist enemy. The struggle for peace is on top of the policy list of Afghanistan as well as of the GDR. Our relations serve this goal, and our friendship society proposes to fully and completely devote itself to this task.

Anyone being familiar with the history of relations between these two states cannot but approve these words. The downfall of the Daud regime on 27 April 1978 and the subsequent process of national democratic revolution opened new prospects for the cooperation between the GDR and Afghanistan. Bilateral relations intensified even more after 27 December 1979 when the second phase of the revolution was initiated.

There is closer friendly cooperation now in the economic and cultural fields, in the public health, public education and university and technical school sectors. Students from the GDR, for example, help train students at Kabul university. This year alone 70 Afghan cadres will come to our republic for qualification purposes.

Fruitful contacts exist between the SED and the People's Democratic Party, between the trade unions and the federations of women and youth. The founding of the friendship society has expressed this cordial relationship in a new way on the one hand, and will give new impetus to the friendship between the two peoples, on the other.

COMPARISON OF HONECKER SPEECH TO FDGB CONGRESS

The following comparison of the item entitled "Honecker's Address," published in the 23 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on pp E 2-9, is supplied from NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 23 April:

Page E 4, paragraph two, lines five and six, the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND version reads, "...rearmament through the policy of expenditure cuts [rotstiftpolitik]. Just imagine, while..." (rewording, supplying the vernacular);

Page E 6, paragraph five, line five reads "...visualizes the rigorous social dismantling which..." (changing regions to rigorous);

Page E 7, paragraph one, line two reads "common denominator, the new commitments provide the..." (changing nine to new).

REPORTAGE ON JANOS KADAR'S VISIT TO FRG

Talks With Schmidt

LD271750 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Apr (MTI) -- As reported earlier today, the talks between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, currently on a visit in Bonn and his host Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, began on Tuesday. During the warm and constructive exchange the sides reviewed some timely questions of the international situation, devoting special attention to the peace and security of Europe. They expressed: They promote continuation of the process of detente and improvement of the European political climate. They set forth their standpoints regarding military tension, the problem and possibilities of reducing it, as well as the significance of successfully concluding the Soviet-American talks on the restriction of medium-range nuclear missiles.

They informed each other about the situation of their countries, with special respect to the world economic problems. Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt noted with approval that the bilateral relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany -- which incidentally still hold many possibilities -- were developing well. The exchange of views between the two statesmen continued at the lunch following the talks.

Meets FRG Officials

LD271756 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Apr (MTI) -- On Tuesday afternoon, Janos Kadar held talks in the guest house of the FRG Foreign Ministry with Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Socialist Union, then with Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee then held talks with Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party.

Janos Kadar will meet with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party, on Wednesday.

28 Apr Bonn Agenda

LD280840 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Janos Kadar, who is in the FRG on an official visit, is to meet today representatives of West Germany's economic and commercial life; head of state carstens; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democratic Party. He will also hold another round of talks with his host, Chancellor Schmidt. This is to be the concluding exchange of views between the two politicians, to be followed by a joint press conference.

Last night, Helmut Schmidt gave a banquet in honor of the Hungarian guests. In his toast, the chancellor stressed that the leaders of the FRG are in favor of continuing the good relations between the two countries in the economic, social and cultural spheres. Hungarian-FRG cooperation was opened up by Helsinki and further results can be expected if both countries stick to the spirit of Helsinki, the chancellor said. Speaking about the official talks, he said that there was agreement over the need for Soviet-American disarmament talks. It was appraised that it would be of great significance if these talks were to be concluded successfully.

In his reply, Janos Kadar explained that in the current rather tense international situation, East-West dialogue, such as that between Hungary and the FRG, is of particular importance.

This is the only way to preserve and continue detente, Janos Kadar said. He continued: It may seem incredible now, but it is my profound conviction that we will all return to the path of detente because, as far as common sense is concerned, there is no other passable road.

MTI REPORTS ON MARJAI'S ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GDR

LD271800 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 Apr (MTI) -- Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, had talks in Berlin on Tuesday with Vice-Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss, co-chairman of the committee.

The parties examined to what extent the tasks marked out at earlier high-level meetings had been implemented, reviewed the development of economic links and timely questions of bilateral cooperation, as well as determined the tasks helping toward realization of the 1982 trade agreement. They paid special attention to specialization and cooperation agreements as well as to the enforcement of claims for the better supply of spare parts to the vehicles and farm machines delivered by the GDR. The vice-premiers adopted moves for speeding up the conclusion of agreements currently in the stage of elaboration. The sides discussed also the ways and means of boosting bilateral tourism.

BRIEFS

FARM CONTRACTS ON TARGET -- A review of contracts concluded by large and small growers reveals that they have adjusted their plans to central plan projections. Contracts signed to date indicate that there will be an adequate supply of virtually everything required by the government. Contracts for certain labor-intensive fruits and vegetables will be signed later because such products sell well both at home and abroad. The signing of contracts for cereal grains has been completed nearly everywhere. Taking advantage of favorable sales opportunities and financial incentives, farms are offering 8-10 percent more than last year. Projections for production of oil seed crops have been established contractually. Figures reveal that the growing area will be somewhat larger than in 1981. There appears to be lively interest among farms in other industrial crops such as sugar beets and tobacco as well. Commerce and the preserving industry are expecting 1.2 million tons of fruit and vegetables. Supply is expected to be much the same as last year, at least according to the figures. However, more peppers and cucumbers would find a good market. There is a reluctance to grow these in some areas. Buyers are pleased with the outlook for fruit production although they would welcome more peaches, plums, pears and berries. Contracts for meat products, milk and eggs meet consumer demand and will permit export as well. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Mar 82 p 1 WA]

FOREIGN COMPANY COOPERATION ENCOURAGED -- Top priority for Hungary's industry now and in the coming years is the speedy increase of competitiveness. Mixed Hungarian and foreign companies to be established in Hungary may significantly contribute to the achievement of this goal, State Secretary of Industry Adam Juhasz pointed out at the Tuesday meeting of the Cooperation Department of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Since domestic resources for growth are very limited and demand for foreign methods of production and technology constantly increase rather than decline, it appears logical to create mixed enterprises and utilize more effectively the already existing ones. Despite this, few such enterprises are active in Hungary and no significant change has occurred in this area during the past few years. The February resolution of the Economic Committee has eased the conditions under which such companies operate. It is crucial that the business expectations of both Hungarian and foreign companies be met, thus assuring their joint interest in mixed enterprises. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 7 April 82 p 3 WA]

PRIMATE GLEMP SAYS POPE POSTPONES AUGUST VISIT

NC280954 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Vatican City, 28 Apr (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II has decided to postpone a planned visit to Poland, Polish Primate Josef Glemp told AFP here today.

The pope was scheduled to visit Poland in August, to mark the opening of celebrations for the 600th anniversary of the holy sanctuary of Czestochowa.

Archbishop Glemp has been in Rome since Monday. Speaking outside the Vatican, where he was waiting with the crowds for the pope's weekly audience, the archbishop declined to venture a new date for the visit. But asked if it might be next year, he said: "Yes, if the situation allows it." He added that the decision rested with the Polish Government as well as the church.

Archbishop Glemp, who had a two-hour meeting with Polish prime minister and communist party Secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski on Sunday, was to lunch with John Paul II after the audience.

MINISTER KUBERSKI ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD272214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] In Poland there are 38 registered faiths and churches, but when we speak about state-church relations we think about the Roman Catholic Church because more than 29 percent of believers are Catholics. Minister Jerzy Kuberski, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, spoke about these matters today at a meeting with representatives of civic committees of national rebirth, the PZPR and other political parties, as well as Pax Association activists. Here is what he told me:

[Begin recording] [Question] At the moment what are the main principles of state policy vis-a-vis the church?

[Kuberski] Nothing was changed here. We stand on those constitutional principles which are expressed through a freedom of views in the world and a separation of church from state so that the state has a secular character and the church fulfills its mission in the secular world without interference.

[Question] What role can the civic committees of national rebirth play?

[Answer] Both the state authorities and the church, which is accepted in our society as a high moral authority, have the joint task of achieving social calm in our country, so that everything which makes our further development more difficult can be removed as quickly as possible.

And, of course, in these matters the church is not a side, it does not represent some political force, but it can support the efforts which strive for a normalization of the situation, using its moral authority and its teaching mission. That's how these projects undertaken within the framework of the civic committees of national rebirth as well as all those guidelines of the church in this direction, that is in the direction of mutual respect -- mutual as I shall call it -- national accord, should be considered. This is of course not easy, but it is necessary and possible, and realizable in our country. [end recording]

RAKOWSKI NOTES SIGNS OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE

LD271810 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The movement to set up civic committees for national rebirth has now a universal character. A meeting took place in Poznan between activists of committees for national rebirth and Deputy Premier Rakowski. The meeting, which was devoted to national accord, was attended by representatives of voivodship party and administrative authorities, heads of district party centers and representatives of civic committees for national rebirth.

In his speech Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski presented the assumptions and the concept of national accord, the nature of which changed fundamentally after 13 December. Despite appearances, manifestations of a political struggle can be observed; the community is divided with regard to the policy of the party and the Military Council of National Salvation. Thus, accord cannot be stressed at the moment; greater emphasis should be laid on rebirth, particularly the rebirth of moral, ideological and economic values, Deputy Premier Rakowski said.

POLITBURO REVIEWS JARUZELSKI VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD271856 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1230 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] At today's session the PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the official party-state visit to the People's Republic of Hungary and fully approved the results of the talks. The report stressed the importance of the visit to the further development of traditional, friendly relations between Hungary and Poland, enriched after World War II with new essences based on unity in system, ideology and policy in the construction of socialism in both countries.

The Politburo stressed with satisfaction the full agreement of views by both sides on the basic questions of the internal and international policy of both friendly countries. It also stressed the understanding of the MSZMP, the Hungarian Government and the nation for the decision of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, made in December last year about the introduction of martial law in Poland and the formation of the Military Council of National Salvation.

The Politburo noted the significance devoted during the talks to close cooperation within the framework of CEMA and joint activity with the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact for the consolidation of closeness and unity among these states as a factor in the struggle to maintain peace and security in the world based on respect for the existing territorial-political realities.

The joint opposition to the attempts by the United States and some NATO states to interfere in the internal matters of Poland has found the correct expression in the results of the talks held, the Politburo session stated, as well as the joint support for the Soviet peace initiatives.

The Politburo considered the will, expressed during the visit to Budapest, to develop and broaden mutually beneficial economic cooperation, trade exchanges and other contacts in the field of economy to be the true path for resolving the many economic problems in our country. The striving to utilize the existing productive capacities in Polish industry also belongs to this cooperation.

The Politburo approved agreements concerning the broadening of internationalist, completely trustworthy relations between the MSZMP and the PZPR, recognizing that the agreements will contribute to a further closeness and strengthening of the friendship between the Polish and Hungarian nations. In the next point on the agenda the Politburo examined the politico-social situation of the country, with a special consideration of science, higher education and the arts.

WORK ON IMPLEMENTING PZPR RESOLUTION REPORTED

AU271822 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Information About Implementation of Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum Resolution, Prepared by Central Committee Organizational Department" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN LINE WITH THE TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE TASKS POSED FOR PARTY LEVELS AND ORGANIZATIONS BY THE POLITBURO REPORT AND THE RESOLUTION OF THE SEVENTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM," WHICH WAS ADOPTED BY THE POLITBURO ON 6 MARCH 1982 (WE PUBLISHED THIS TIMETABLE IN TRYBUNA LUDU OF 11 MARCH), PLANS FOR ACTIVITIES BY VOIVODSHIP PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN DRAWN UP. THESE PLANS TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION OF THE REGIONS, AND THE TASKS POSED BY THIS SITUATION FOR THE PARTY'S POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK. THEY WERE ADOPTED BY THE SESSIONS OF THE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES OR THE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE BODIES, AND WERE DISCUSSED AT VOIVODSHIP AND REGIONAL SESSIONS OF PARTY AKTIVS AND AT MEETINGS WITH SECRETARIES OF THE FIRST GRADE COMMITTEES, PLANT COMMITTEES AND BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

THE TASKS OUTLINED BY THE POLITBURO WERE ALSO USED FOR WORKING OUT WORK PLANS OF THE PROBLEM COMMISSIONS AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPARTMENTS.

I. STRENGTHENING THE PARTY'S TIES WITH THE WORKERS CLASS AND WITH ALL PEOPLE, MORE FULLY USING THE INSTITUTION OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

1. ALL VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES HAVE CARRIED OUT PENETRATING AND CRITICAL ANALYSES OF THE CONTACTS OF MEMBERS OF THE PARTY AUTHORITIES AND REGULAR POLITICAL PARTY WORKERS WITH THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND WORKFORCES IN ENTERPRISES. The system or the prinicples of such contacts have been approved in most voivodship committees by their executive bodies of secretariats. In some voivodships -- in Wroclaw Voivodship, for example -- this issue was tackled by the voivodship committee plenum.

Members of the committess of all grades have been instructed to maintain consistent contacts with one, two or three basic party organizations, to participate in their meetings and in the meetings with workforces and nonparty people, to help those organizations in their day-to-day work, to supply them with political information, to inform them about activities of superior committees and to ensure that appropriate committees get standing information about the political situation in those organizations and among workforces. The instruction and control duties of the regular political workers have been strengthened, but the statutory powers of basic party organizations have been preserved.

The principle has been introduced that regular political workers of the party should belong to the most important party organizations operating in the worker, rural and other communities.

Most voivodship committees have ensured standing control over the implementation of the aforementioned duties. In some voivodship committees in Przemysl, for example -- the initial evaluations of the functioning of the system in question were followed by meetings with comrades who fail to implement the tasks entrusted to them.

Contacts between voivodship committee secretaries and workers' organizations have increased considerably. For example, between 22 March and 4 April of this year, first secretaries and secretaries of voivodship committees attended over 400 party meetings or aktivs' meetings in enterprises.

In principle, all workers of voivodship committees and of first grade committees belong to basic party organizations in enterprises, rural areas and so on.

This task is being implemented in the Central Committee.

2. THE POLITBURO HAS INSTRUCTED ALL PARTY COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO EVALUATE THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE MILITANCY AND ATTITUDE OF EVERY PARTY MEMBER, IN MARCH AND APRIL OF THIS YEAR.

As a result of those analyses, various lessons have been learned and practical activities have been assumed to improve the propaganda and political-organizational work of basic party organizations and aktivs, and party tasks, especially those for the leading cadres and aktivs, have been reviewed.

The meetings of shop and basic party organizations devoted to evaluating the political situation in their own environments, to the attitudes of their members and to laying down tasks for them, are at varying stages of development. For example, in Wroclaw and Krosno Voivodships all party organizations, and in Czestochowa Voivodship 82 percent of them have held such meetings. On the other hand, only 40 percent of basic party organizations have held such meetings in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship.

3. IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT IN PRACTICE THE SLOGAN "THE PARTY COMES CLOSER TO WORKING PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS," THE PLANT COMMITTEES AND THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' EXECUTIVE BODIES HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO EVALUATE AT OPEN MEETINGS IN APRIL AND MAY OF THIS YEAR THE ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL COMMISSIONS, OF THE TEAMS DEALING WITH PRICES AND OF THE WORKERS' SERVICES. Such meetings are in progress.

The executive bodies or secretariats of some voivodship committees -- Bialystok, Czestochowa, Krakow, Ostroleka, Pila and Warsaw Voivodships, for example -- have initially analyzed such meetings.

Some initiatives produced in the course of that work are worth propagating. For example, the Pila Voivodship committee has set up a voivodship consultative team with the social commissions of the voivodship people's council. The Czestochowa and Sieradz Voivodship committees have organized meetings, in the regional centers of party work, with chairmen of the plant social commissions to exchange experience. The Konin Voivodship committee organized a session of secretaries of the plant committees and basic party organizations from the largest enterprises to discuss the proposals submitted by the voivodship committee's executive body.

4. THE EVALUATION OF PARTY MEMBERS IN ADMINISTRATION AND OFFICES, AND IN THE INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DEALING WITH COMPLAINTS, IS CONTINUING.

Party and state services conferences in the offices of the basic local state administrative bodies are coming to and end. These conferences continue to evaluate the implementation of the proposals submitted by military commissars and local operational groups, and the examination of the citizens' complaints. The conferences are attended by members of the voivodship commissions for complaints, proposals and observations received from the people; members of the voivodship committee secretariats and political workers; and the leading cadre of voivodship offices. In most voivodships those conferences will be followed by a session of the voivodship committee's executive bodies, and in Opole Voivodship they will be followed by a plenum on raising the effectiveness of the activities of the local bodies of state administration and on strengthening their position.

The Central Committee Organizational Department has worked out a draft instruction for the Central Committee Secretariat on keeping records of proposals, postulates as well as the procedures by which their implementation is supervised and controlled.

The Central Committee Commission for Complaints, Letters and Reports from People has worked out a draft instruction for the Central Committee Secretariat on dealing with complaints, proposals and letters.

5. GROUPS OF WORKER AND RURAL AKTIVS IN PARTY COMMITTEES AND REGIONAL CENTERS OF PARTY WORK HAVE BEEN SET UP IN 32 VOIVODSHIPS. THE REMAINING VOIVODSHIPS WILL SET THEM UP BY MID-DAY 1982 AT THE LATEST.

The comrades belonging to those groups have been given political training and are provided with current internal party information.

The decision to set up those groups has been responsible for the fact that the most dedicated and committed party members have rallied round the voivodship committees, and that it is now possible to continue to expand the circles of aktivs. Some voivodship committees have reported that the older comrades with long experience and with many party and other functions and duties are still in the majority in the groups in question.

The setting up of regional centers of party work has been completed. They assist the rural committees and rural-urban committees in preparing aktivs for work in basic party organizations, inspire and organize propaganda-agitation work in basic party organizations and in various communities, supply the first grade committees with information received from the Central Committee and the voivodship committees, and see that voivodship committees are informed about the sociopolitical and economic situation in their areas. The voivodship committee secretariats exercise direct supervision over the regional centers of patty work, and pose detailed tasks for them.

6. THE TASK OF EVALUATING THE WORK OF THE PROBLEM COMMISSIONS OF PARTY COMMITTEES, AND OF DEFINING THE MEASURES TO INVIGORATE THEIR ACTIVITIES, WILL BE IMPLEMENTED IN MAY OR JUNE THIS YEAR. THIS IMPLEMENTATION WAS PLANNED ORIGINALLY FOR APRIL-JUNE.

7. PARTY COMMITTEES SPONSOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANT CONSULTATIVE COMMISSIONS IN REPRESENTATION OF WORK FORCES OF ADVISORY SOCIAL TEAMS IN REPRESENTATION OF WORK FORCES. [sentence as published]

8. THE STATE OF THE EVALUATION OF PARTY MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL COMMISSIONS IN PLANTS AND INSTITUTIONS IS DIFFERENT IN INDIVIDUAL VOIVODSHIPS.

In most voivodship committees this work is to be completed in April and in the remaining committees in May.

9. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE SOCIAL-VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT HAS WORKED OUT MATERIALS TO POPULARIZE THE PROBLEMS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. THESE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED TO THE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES AND TO THE PZPR PLANT COMMITTEES IN LARGE ENTERPRISES.

Some voivodship committees have drawn up their own materials to facilitate discussions of the future of trade unionism in Poland, and supplied them to plant committees and basic party organizations. The discussion of the theses drawn up by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions has not acquired a massive character. Generally speaking, it is the party organizations that continue to organize that discussion in plants. In some voivodships it continues only at meetings of basic party organizations, and in some at open meetings, and in various communities, with the participation of representatives of various trade union streams.

Voivodship committees continue to organize lecturers' meetings on that subject, lecturers in large plants, and conferences for organizational secretaries of basic party organizations and plant committees. They also supply lecturers for neighborhood meetings and discussions.

The central party aktivs and representatives of the central state administration bodies continue to attend meetings in workers communities to discuss the future of trade unionism in Poland.

10. OVER 6,000 COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH AND ABOUT 1,900 INITIATIVE GROUPS -- MOST OF THEM IN PILA, KATOWICE, PRZEMYSL AND OPOLE VOIVODSHIPS -- WERE SET UP BY THE END OF LAST MARCH. THESE COMMITTEES OPERATE IN OVER 2,000 PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES. INITIATIVE GROUPS HAVE BEGUN OPERATING IN ANOTHER 1,000 ENTERPRISES.

Meetings of the activists of these committees and groups in individual voivodships are one method of propagating their experience. The 11 March session of the Military Council of National Salvation, which was attended by some scores of organizers and activists of the civic committees for national rebirth, was also devoted to that issue.

The issues of the civic committees for national rebirth and of the National Front were examined at the 14 March meeting of the Politburo.

Measures were taken to encourage the resumption of activities in enterprises by the Polish Women's League.

The action program in enterprises was adopted by the league's main administration at the end of last February, and has been linked to the present accountability-election campaign of the league.

11. THE SESSIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S COUNCILS HAVE BEEN RESUMED.

The 8 March conference of chairmen of the voivodship people's councils discussed the main tasks of local authorities. The first sessions of the people's councils are being dominated by the issues of the local socioeconomic plans and budgets for this year, by the reports on the implementation of these plans and budgets last year, and by preparations for spring farm work. Some people's councils have tackled the population's living conditions. The sessions continue to make the necessary changes in the composition of the council presidiums and commissions.

In many voivodships, individual talks with the people's councillors who are party members have started. The voivodship executive bodies in Krosno and Krakow have evaluated the activities of the councillors of the voivodship people's councils, and in Lublin Voivodship party organizations continue to evaluate their members who are people's councillors.

Intensive work on a new law on people's councils is continuing. This draft law was examined by the session of the Central Committee Commission for Representative and Self-Government Bodies last February. A new version of the draft has been transmitted to voivodship committees and to chairmen of the team of party councillors of the voivodship people's councils.

The Central Committee Organizational Department had drawn up draft skeleton regulations for the team of party councillors, which were examined by the Commission for Representative and Self-Government Bodies on 14 April 1982.

II. ALL-PARTY DISCUSSIONS OF DRAFT IDEOLOGICAL-PROGRAMMATIC DECLARATION "WHAT WE FIGHT FOR AND WHAT IS OUR AIM"

Some 160 Central Committee lecturers have been trained to help carry out the discussion of the draft declaration. They have attended about 700 meetings. Voivodship committees have also trained and used in the same way their lecturers, groups of aktivs and political workers.

The 8 April meeting of Central Committee lecturers produced an initial evaluation of the discussion in question and of the proposals submitted in the course of it.

UP TO NOW ABOUT 60-80 PERCENT OF THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' MEETINGS DEVOTED TO THE SUBJECT IN QUESTION HAVE BEEN HELD IN INDIVIDUAL VOIVODSHIPS, WHICH MEANS THAT TI IS NECESSARY TO EXTEND THE DEADLINE FOR COMPLETING THE DISCUSSIONS.

Party committees have set up teams for registering and working out the proposals and observations submitted in connection with the draft declaration. Plenary sessions of first grade party committees have begun to discuss the course of the basic party organizations' meetings and the proposals and observations submitted in connection with the draft declaration.

That is going hand in hand with discussions in the groups of party aktivs and members operating in individual social and vocational milieus (teachers, the health service, large enterprises and so on).

There is a demand that the new version of the draft declaration worked out with the help of new proposals should be discussed again so that the declaration can be recognized as the work of the entire party.

III. PROPAGATING THE NINTH CONGRESS PROGRAM

A SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAM HAS BEEN PRODUCED, WITH THE TITLE: "THE KEY ISSUES OF PARTY POLICY IN LIGHT OF THE NINTH PZPR CONGRESS RESOLUTION."

A series of booklets treating the program's individual themes has been published, and courses for the lecturers in party training have been organized.

The following subjects have been selected for general party training: Leninist norms of party life in the ninth congress resolutions and in the new party statute, the principles of the economic reform and ways of overcoming the crisis, and the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of self-government principles in the ninth congress program.

In the first 10 days of this month, seminars were organized for 350 party training lecturers from all over the country in each of the above subjects. At present all voivodships continue to prepare lecturers for ideological instruction in basic party organizations. Meetings have already been held to discuss the Leninist norms of party life, and in some voivodships the other two subjects are already being tackled.

The daily and weekly press continues to discuss the themes of the ninth party congress and the seventh party plenum. TRYBUNA LUDU has published a series of articles in this connection, and radio and TV presented the problems of the seventh plenum immediately after its completion.

IV. STRENGTHENING THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL UNITY

1. BY THE END OF LAST MARCH THE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE BODIES ANALYZED AND APPRAISED THE ACTIVITIES IN THEIR AREAS OF MOVEMENTS, STRUCTURES, FORUMS AND SEMINARS OF AN EXTRA-STATUTORY NATURE, AND MADE DECISIONS TO END THEIR ACTIVITIES. AT PRESENT THERE IS NO ACTIVITY WITHIN THE PARTY OF EXTRA-STATUTORY STRUCTURES.

2. MOST VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES HAVE BEGUN TO IMPLEMENT THE POLITBURO'S INSTRUCTION THAT EXPLANATORY TALKS SHOULD BE HELD UP TO THE END OF NEXT JUNE WITH ALL PARTY MEMBERS AND CANDIDATE MEMBERS WHO DO NOT OBSERVE THE STATUTE AND REFUSE TO CARRY OUT PARTY RESOLUTIONS.

In Poznan, Olsztyn, Rzeszow and Czestochowa teams have been appointed to carry out such talks. Gorzow, Lublin and Rzeszow are planning to have such talks with all party members and candidate members. The individual talks carried out after 13 December 1981 in those organizations in which the situation had been particularly difficult, and in which obvious political, ideological and organizational disarray had been noted, have been of a relatively extensive range.

3. PARTY COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS, ARE CONTINUING TO PURGE THE PARTY OF PEOPLE BREAKING STAUTORY AND MORAL NORMS.

Among the 44,500 persons taken off the party rolls in March 1982, those who took a passive attitude to the party efforts to restore social calm, and who failed to abide by the decisions of the party authorities or of their own party organizations, totaled 26,300 or 59 percent. Among the 4,223 persons expelled from the party, those who proved to be double dealers with regard to the party, who drastically violated party discipline or ostentatiously ignored statutory obligations amounted to 1,618, or 38.2 percent. A total of 356 persons were expelled from the party as a result of a check into ethical and moral attitudes, and 73 were expelled for failure to cope properly with vocational duties. Most decisions on removing from the party rolls (82 percent) and on expulsion (57 percent) were adopted by basic party organizations.

4. THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION HAVE EXPANDED THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ANTISOCIALIST OPINIONS AND SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA, AND THE CAMPAIGN TO UNMASK ANTI-POLISH GOALS.

Those problems have been properly treated in radio and television programs, as well as in the columns of TRYBUNA LUDU, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and local party dailies.

5. Radio, television, and the daily and weekly press have paid much attention to the party's international activity and Polish foreign policy. The party press, mainly TRYBUNA LUDU, is publishing more materials on the international activity of the PZPR.

6. IN LINE WITH THE ACTIVITY PLAN ADOPTED AFTER THE SEVENTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, THE FIRST NATIONAL IDEOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL PARTY CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN WARSAW ON 2-3 APRIL.

The conference closely scrutinized the situation in the country and the party in recent years and months, and deepened the Marxist interpretation of the current political and ideological problems in the sphere of both theory and practice. It theoretically reflected on the country's future and formulated many conclusions concerning the party's political and ideological tasks, defined many current and long term tasks for the ideological front, and formulated conclusions aimed at improving the methods of propaganda work.

7. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S SCIENCE AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN WORKING SINCE MARCH 1982 ON ENGAGING PARTY CENTERS FOR SCIENTIFIC WORK AND MARXIST SCIENTISTS IN THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

In April, directors of social science institutes at higher schools met at a conference. On the initiative of the department and the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, a central team has been set up for social sciences, permanent party teams for social sciences (philosophers, sociologists, political scientists and historians) have been set up under the department, preparations have been made for a conference of party sociologists (it will be held in April 1982), and the department has assessed the state of social sciences in Poland.

The higher school of social sciences under the PZPR Central Committee has been studying basic conditions for socialist construction in People's Poland, paying particular heed to crisis situations.

The Higher School of Social Sciences and the Institute for the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism have begun to work on materials for training purposes and for publishing and propaganda activity. The Higher School of Social Sciences has begun to prepare a Marxist-Leninist library encompassing the basic ideological concepts and the current political problems. It will number 60 items.

8. CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPARTMENTS AND VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE EXECUTIVES HAVE CAREFULLY SCRUTINIZED THE POLITICAL AND CADRE SITUATION AT HIGHER AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AMONG CULTURAL WORKERS AND JOURNALISTS.

The Central Committee Politburo will assess the situation at higher and secondary schools in April 1982, and it studied the situation in education in March. The situation in cinematography has also been assessed.

9. MAY DAY PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN FAR ADVANCED BOTH AT THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL LEVELS.

V. Implementing the Economic Reform and Observing Economic Priorities

1. Many training meetings and conferences have been held or provided for in all voivodship committees and large production enterprises to popularize the theses of the economic reform. Many basic party organizations are setting tasks for economists, engineers and technicians who will participate in the popularizing campaign.

Party aktivs on the boards of the Polish Economic Society and the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration have initiated, in various urban centers, various forms of economic and organizational consultation. The boards of the Polish Economic Society, the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration and the Accountants Society in Poland have offered production enterprises assistance in training leading cadres and enterprise collectives, as well as financial and accountant services. Leading enterprises in disseminating the principles of enterprise activity under the new financial and economic conditions have been singled out in many voivodships.

Conferences have been held at many large enterprises to discuss problems concerning management rationalization.

Party organizations and echelons, frequently in cooperation with the branches of the chief technical organization, are taking steps to engage the technical intelligentsia in overcoming the current economic difficulties, in implementing the economic reform, and in promoting local technical creativity. Particular pains have been taken to engage technicians in developing the technology of materials and designs in order to make better use of domestic raw materials and of the scientific research basis, and to reduce imports. Party organizations at enterprises must be more insistent in enhancing rationalization and inventions.

Party committess and organizations are taking steps to modify the methods of party control and inspiration in the economy under the new conditions of its functioning. The main line in that sphere is to emancipate subjective factors inherent in the attitudes and engagement of workers collectives to boost economic growth and effectiveness. Great emphasis has been put on the ability of leading cadres at enterprises and institutions, in particular of party members and youth organizations, to assess work and emancipate human initiatives.

Before the end of April, the Central Committee's Organizational Department will work out a textbook with advice on how to organize party work at an enterprise, and what problems and activity methods should be determinant in their work.

2. The Central Committee Economic Department is about to complete its work on the principles of party training in the functioning of enterprises under the conditions of the economic reform.

3. Voivodship PZPR committees are assessing from the party's point of view the efforts to enhance production for the needs of industry, agriculture and the food economy. Basic party organizations are scrutinizing the state of material supplies at enterprises participating in the operational program.

4. Committee executives and party organizations in all voivodships have repeatedly examined problems concerning housing construction and its raw material basis.

Party organizations and echelons are familiarizing themselves with and controlling compliance with the Council of Ministers Chairman's decree concerning the reclamation of buildings and premises not utilized in line with their purpose. According to data obtained from 45 voivodships, buildings and premises with a total area of 442,788 square meters have been taken over and used for general public needs. That amounts to 45 percent of the area to be taken over by local state administration organs. The check is progress. It is being assumed that, as a result of eliminating associations and other offices, further premises used hitherto for the needs of administration and bureaus will be assigned for housing and general public purposes.

Housing construction problems were discussed at the sessions of the Central Committee's Commission for the Economic Reform and Economic Policy.

5. The activity of party members responsible for reform at enterprises, institutions and in ministries is being continuously assessed by the respective basic party organizations. The current functioning of enterprises and their individual branches in line with the new system principles is now being assessed on the basis of the results scored in the first quarter of the year.

6. Most party organizations in scientific research institutions have been working on problems concerning the implementation of the economic reform, and above all on the principles of self-financing. Notwithstanding the participation of basic party organization representatives in administrative activity, many party organizations have set up party teams for reforms. Those teams are dealing with matters concerning the application of internal cost analysis, the verification of research subjects, changes in organizational structure, manpower shifts, proposals concerning draft legal acts and so forth.

7. The social effects of reform are being currently watched and scrutinized. The first quarter will be comprehensively assessed in the middle of the second quarter. Many voivodship committees are assessing the social effects of reform periodically. This applies to Biala Podlaska, Legnica, Gdansk, Torun and Czestochowa voivodships. As a result of activity by cost analyzing teams, the excessive procurement and market commodity prices have been reduced.

Rural basic PZPR and United People's Party organizations held open meetings to discuss the principles of agrarian policy and the guarantees provided by it for all sectors of farming, including for private farms. Specific issues concerning agricultural circles, rural housewives' circles, branch associations and cooperative organizations in the spring season were discussed. A new draft system for contracting farm produce and for accomplishing tasks in that sphere was examined. The meetings also discussed issues concerning farm produce procurement and improvements in the supplies of production means. Voivodship committees summed up the results of the meetings at commune, district and voivodship party aktivs conferences.

The comprehensive check into land utilization and preparations for the spring gas campaign revealed that 233,000 hectares were poorly tilled or lay fallow, and has found serious delays in the preparation of farm machines and painful shortages in the supplies of mineral fertilizers, plant protection means, machines and tools to farms. The results of that check, carried out under the supervision of the National Defense Committee's representatives, were examined at the 19 April Conference of voivodes, voivodship PZPR committee secretaries, voivodship United Peasant Party committee chairmen and the National Defense Committee's representatives.

The Central Committee's Agricultural Commission has presented ministries and the planning commission with proposals concerning the draft development program for agriculture and the food economy up to 1985.

The Central Committee's Agricultural Department and local party committees have taken many pains to invigorate the procurement of farm produce, but the effects of thse efforts, particularly with regard to grain procurement, have been insufficient.

Following the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the Central Committee's Agricultural Department has begun to work on a new system for contracting farm produce. The draft system was examined at a session of the Agricultural Commission of the Central Committee and farmers will be consulted about it.

9. Preparations have been completed for the Eighth Central Committee Plenum devoted to tasks confronting the party in implementing the 1982 socioeconomic plans. The initial version of expanded plenum theses was discussed by the presidiums of the Central Committee's commissions for the economic reform and economic policy and for social policy.

The Central Committee Economic Department has prepared preliminary material connected with party tasks for implementing the 1982 socioeconomic plan. The Central Committee's Commission for the Economic Reform and Economic Policy held two sessions, and the Commission for Mining one session. Factory PZPR committee first secretaries from 207 enterprises of direct interest to the Central Committee also held a meeting. Opinions on the most important issues concerning party work in the economy were collected from Central Committee members and candidate members and from factory committee first secretaries at the largest 207 enterprises.

VI. CADRE POLICY

THE CADRES AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ARE DRAFTING NEW PRINCIPLES FOR CADRE POLICY, AS WELL AS A CODE AND REGULATIONS FOR PARTY POLITICAL WORKERS THE DRAFTS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO.

WHILE DRAFTING THOSE DOCUMENTS, THE DEPARTMENTS HAVE SCRUTINIZED THE STATE OF POLITICAL STAFFS IN LOCAL COMMITTEES, AND WORKED OUT PROPOSALS CONCERNING THEIR SELECTION AND RENOVATION. A PROGRAM HAS BEEN DRAFTED FOR THE POLITICAL TRAINING OF PARTY STAFF WORKERS.

VII. PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE YOUNGER GENERATION

1. ORGANIZATIONAL AND OTHER PREPARATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS FOR A CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON YOUTH AFFAIRS

The Central Committee's Youth Commission has worked out a working version of theses for discussions preceding the plenum and distributed it among Central Committee members and candidate members, representatives of social sciences, youth society leaders, Central Committee departments, voivodship committees, and party committees in the governing bodies of central youth organizations.

Those theses were also discussed at voivodship committee plenums. On the basis of the opinions collected and of documents supplied by youth organizations, another version of the theses is being drafted and in the nearest future will be recommended by the Politburo for general discussion in the party and the public.

On the basis of an earlier report, a government program has been worked out for the young people's conditions for starting their lives and vocations. The program will be consulted on in a preliminary way at the next session of the Central Committee's Youth Commission, and eventually will be examined at a Central Committee plenum.

In preparation for the plenum, great importance has been attached to the scientific conference on the political and social consciousness of the younger generation, which is to be held in May 1982.

Issues concerning youths were discussed at eight voivodship committee plenums, at many sessions of basic-level committees, and at meetings in basic party organizations. Those meetings were on the whole carefully prepared, for example in Opole, Kalisz and Radom. Local reports and analyses concerning young people's start in life and vocation are being worked out, and specific tasks are being set for the authorities, local administration and young people themselves. Many peculiar issues are being currently handled by voivodship committee executive bodies and secretariats, by youth commissions under voivodship committees, as well as by special bodies that are being established in many voivodships under state administration leaders. Youth organization aktivs take an active part in all undertakings.

The youth commission under the Central Committee has recently examined one of the most pressing social problems concerning young people -- the housing problem. As a result of that session, it was stated that the government program for housing construction development till 1990 would trace the "young man's road to his own apartment" in terms of legal and material guarantees for independent initiatives within the youth movement..

2. IN PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, A CHECK IS BEING CARRIED OUT ON THE PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PARTY ACTIVITIES, OF PARTY MEMBERS IN THE ACTIVITY OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS, AND OF REPRESENTATIVES OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE ACTIVITY OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATE ADMINISTRATION ORGANS.

THIS REPORT REFERS TO TASKS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED OR TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE NEAREST FUTURE. THE POLITBURO HAS SET DEADLINES FOR ACCOMPLISHING MANY TASKS FOR THE END OF JUNE 1982, AND THE NEXT REPORT TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE WILL SHOW HOW THEY WERE ACCOMPLISHED.

CZESTOCHOWA CURFEW TO BE LIFTED FROM 28 APRIL

LD271906 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, at the request of church authorities, has suspended the curfew in Czestochowa from 28 April to the end of May. In making this decision the minister considered the fact that traditionally in May Czestochowa is the focal point of the increased inflow of pilgrims from various parts of Poland.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH ZSMP WORKERS 27 APRIL

LD271828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] On the occasion of the approaching working people's holiday, 1 May, party Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski met today with a few dozen leading young workers, members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]. They represent the mass of nearly 900,000 ZSMP members who work in all branches of our national economy. They earned their participation in the meeting through high professional activity as well as initiative in sociopolitical activity in ZSMP branches.

The meeting became a special occasion for a sincere and direct talk about matters which preoccupy working youth, and more broadly the whole of the working people in our country today, about the various conditions of the sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland. At the forefront were questions of ZSMP members' participation in solving the problems of the young generation through activity which serves to stabilize the economy and implement the reform.

The young workers informed the first secretary of the party Gentral Committee about the situation in enterprises in which they work, about the mood of youth which is increasingly characterized by striving for normalization of our situation. Much attention was also devoted to ZSMP members' participation in the activity of the civic committees of national rebirth in work enterprises, towns and parishes.

The ZSMP's experiences and achievements in the 6 years since its creation, and in the year, which is about to end, since the union's third extraordinary congress, were also presented.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS KARSKI VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD232314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Ryszard Karski, chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, is visiting Moscow. He has had talks with Boris Borisov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The program of cooperation for the current year was discussed, and the need to intensify it was emphasized.

During the meeting much attention was also devoted to the role of the trade chambers as far as the deepening of the cooperation between the industries of the two countries is concerned.

PAP CITES ECONOMIC DATA FOR FIRST QUARTER

LD262152 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr (PAP) -- The first quarter year saw an improvement in the economic performance of metallurgy and engineering industry compared to the second half of 1981, it was stated today at a press conference with Minister Zbigniew Szalajda

Encouraging results were achieved by mining and raw materials industries. The extraction of copper, zinc, and lead increased, and stability is returning to shipbuilding, aircraft and machine tool industries. The ministry of metallurgy and engineering industry is affecting a thorough restructuring of production programmes of its plants. Investment programmes are being curtailed, import-consuming production is limited, while production for export, of spare parts and overhauls [word indistinct] is being stepped up.

Polish metallurgy produced 4.3 million tonnes of coking coal, 1.8 million tonnes (?of iron), 3.2 million tonnes of steel and [figure indistinct] million tonnes of rolled products in the first quarter, it was said at the conference. First quarter exports by plants subordinated to the ministry accounted for more than half of [word indistinct] Polish exports during that period. A distinct increase in the (?value) of exports occured in March and this trend is continuing.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL ADDRESSES MEETING ON REFORM

LD262032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] An assessment of the implementation to date and prospects of the economic reform was the subject of a panel discussion organized today at the headquarters of the Polish Economic Society by the Presidium of the Economic Sciences Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the main board of the Polish Economic Society. Eminent Polish economists took part, as well as representatives of the Economic Administration and directors of industrial enterprises. During the deliberations, which lasted for many hours, much space was given over to the problems of removing the threats being encountered by the reform during its introductory stage.

As deputy government plenipotentiary for economic reform matters Zdzislaw Sadowski said: We must try to reform the economy, because there is no other way. We are taking our reform measures in exceptionally difficult circumstances, both internal and external. We lack basic raw and other materials; we have to cut imports and the drop in the real incomes of the population is making it difficult to gain society's confidence in the reform. All this means that, in implementing its assumptions, we have to take into consideration many real and objective limitations. The idea is therefore to create a system of safeguards that would make it impossible to retain solutions typical of the transitional period and to distort the basic goals of the reform.

The participants in the discussion stressed, among other things, that the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum had created favorable conditions for the reform measures. It had demonstrated the enormous need of the economy and society for economic knowledge, for diagnostic reports and economic advisory services.

MINISTER BAKA ON ECONOMIC REFORM DIFFICULTIES

AU231420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Krzysztof Kraus interview with Minister Wladyslaw Baka: "Economic Reform -- Attempting a Balance Sheet -- Under Different Conditions, but Consistently and Patiently" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The principles of the economic reform were drawn up under different conditions than the conditions of its implementation.

Our economy has continued to regress in the period beginning with the acceptance of changes in the management system. Production has continued to slump and disproportions to intensify. Prof Wladyslaw Baka, member of the government presidium and minister for economic reform, told us about the problems resulting from that situation.

[Answer] The economic and sociopolitical conditions in which the conceptual principles of the economic reform were developed were really different from the present conditions, but everyone who worked in the Commission for Economic Reform knew that the crisis would continue and intensify still further.

[Question] But it is probable that no one knew at that time that economic, social and political tensions would mount to such an extent....

[Answer] This is true. The accords reached in the coastal region and the initial declaration of the new trade union movement gave no indication that the country would be harassed by destructive strikes, that factories would be areas of actute political struggles and that these and other factors (the haphazard shortening of working time and so on) would result in a slump of production and national income by several percentage points. No one knew that the United States and some Western countries would curb loans to us and attempt an economic blockade.

[Question] Martial law stopped the process of the country's drifting toward a catastrophe, halted anarchy and created conditions for the economic reform that are qualitatively different....

[Answer] Martial law is the result of the development of the political situation. When evolving the result of the economic reform, we assumed that it would become a factor to accelerate the process of renewal and to consolidate our society, but our political adversaries tried to enforce a different concept.

Martial law restored the conditions to enable us to begin the economic reform. Our economy is like a very sick organism that requires prolonged treatment. As a result of the conscious actions by the antisocialist opposition and as a reuslt of its political ambitions, that organism was attacked by an acute fever. As long as that fever was so acute, it was impossible to perform the surgical operation and cure as prescribed by the economic reform. Martial law liquidated or greatly reduced that artificial fever of destruction, and the treatment of our economy could begin. In other words, 13 December 1981 helped to create elementary prerequisites for genuinely implementing the economic reform.

[Question] However, it is a fact that martial law has suspended the activities of workers self-management groups, which are the social and constitutional pillars of the reform. Does this not hinder its implementation?

[Answer] The resolve to implement a deep and comprehensive economic as well as sociopolitical reform on an unprecedented scale continues to be reaffirmed and proven by life all the time. It is enough to state that the basic documents legally safeguarding the reform have been submitted to the Sejm in an unchanged form.

Only a blind or an ill-willed person could not see the continuous activities to democratize the structures of our state, economic and social life. I think that party organizations -- I speak as a party member -- have a great and extremely responsible task to accomplish: to demolish the myths that are still alive and to demonstrate the truth. This task is extremely important and responsible because our winning understanding and social support for the reform depends on it, and without social commitment and understanding the reform's basic constitutional substance would disappear.

One of the first and most crucial declarations of the Military Council of National Salvation was the emphatic statement (repeated in the Sejm) that there was no retreat in economic and social life from the principle of self-management as the foundation of new systemic solutions. These are not empty words. Not so long ago the government told the Sejm committee in charge of self-management affairs that self-management groups would be gradually reinstated.

[Question] Factories are now -- at least formally -- self-financing and independent, and new nondirective mechanisms of planning have emerged. The reform of wholesale and retail prices is behind us. Is it now possible to speak of such results of the reform as higher productivity, lower costs and an improved market?

[Answer] It is naive to expect that 3 months -- actually less than 3 months because the new mechanisms are being gradually introduced into practice -- are enough for the reform to produce such results as increased productivity, rationalized employment, reduced indexes of the consumption of materials and energy, fewer imports, better quality, increased exports and so on.

Although the results of last March were much better than those of last February, I would not tell the truth if I insisted that the reform was responsible for this. The March results were produced by a nexus of various factors, some of which may be just the first gingerly harbingers that the reform is at work. But I do not know that they were the most important factors.

I wish to strongly stress that we must keep the necessary distance in evaluating the results of the reform, and get rid of the naive conviction that the reform is a magic wand that is able to change everything with a single wave. In the past such impatience cost us a great deal at times. The attempts at reforms in the past were demolished by precisely such impatience, among other things.

Changes in the attitudes of the managements and work forces in factories are those results of the reform that we can evaluate after such a sort time. I think that the situation in this regard is quite differentiated and complicated. There are people who get into a panic in connection with the demands posed by the reform for the organizers of the economy: they are protecting themselves tooth and nail and keep talking about their isolation. But there are also organizers of the economy -- factory managers (I think they are in majority) -- who are beginning to find their place within the reform.

The cost effectiveness analysis is gradually gaining its proper place in the decisions and activities of factories, which are beginning to make genuine calculations, as demonstrated by improvements in cooperation links, for example. Factories now refuse expensive cooperation, one that does not improve economic results, and substitute for it cooperation links that are technically and economically meaningful. The fact that factories continue to resort with increasing frequency to the nontraditional sources of materials -- such as the large stocks of recycled materials, scrap and so on -- also gives rise to optimism. Efforts to better adapt production to the economy's genuine needs is also a very important manifestation.

[Question] Frankly, the economic reform has many opponents, who are most often identified as that part of the central departmental administration employees who are accustomed to the old and comfortable methods of command. There are certainly no enthusiasts of reforms among the employees of the industrial associations, which are being liquidated....

[Answer] The reform calls for changed attitudes of hundreds of thousands and millions of people. It is not true that you can draw a dividing line and place the central administration on one side and the rest of our society on the other side, as people who are enthralled by the reform. There are people in the central administration, factory managements and workforces who are devoted to the reform body and soul, and who are convinced that it is necessary; and there are among them those who hesitate and those who decidedly oppose the reform.

The reform brings with it changes in the positions of various people -- those in the central administration, in the intermediate managing echelons and in production itself. Those people are not only concerned for their "power," but for their positions in production as well. When production structures are changed in factories many employees feel threatened. The reform is creating a new world, and one must find one's place in it. The unknown always gives rise to fears. These are difficult issues, but they must be solved.

[Question] Above all it is necessary to convince society that reform is in its interest. But then the reform also means social costs. For example, the price hike....

[Answer] The reform requires other price schemes and another approach to rational employment and so on, and this raises our society's fears. But the now fashionable talk about the "social costs of the reform" is, I think, often based on a misunderstanding. Why have prices increased and living standards decreased? Is this because of the reform? Or because we have begun it at least several years too late? It is not the reform that is responsible for price hikes and lower living standards, but the economic crisis, whose social results the reform has merely laid bare. Price hikes result from the need to demonstrate the truth that the economy must be genuine if it is to be rationally run. The price hike, by relating real demand to real supply, is the first step along the road to making money, money and the market, the market. No doubt we all want this, and this is what the reform is to effect.

What I am most afraid of are myths deeply rooted in people's mentality. For example, people seem to think that if the state fixes prices on all goods, social interests and high living standards will thus be safeguarded. Yes, the state must be strong and must protect the poorest social groups, but it must not do this by fixing prices on all goods. Prices must reflect the value of the goods and the necessary social costs. The level at which needs are met depends not on state decisions, but on the size and effectiveness of production. Without rational prices there is no incentive to produce what society needs.

To sum up: We are now paying for the crisis, debts and bad economic management. We are not paying for the reform. Let us not create false assumptions, because they make it difficult for us to at last achieve a state in which the economy serves our society with true efficiency and effectiveness. This is most important and this is the target of the reform.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY DEPENDS ON WESTERN TIES

PM231221 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Apr 82 p 14

[Kristina Oskarsson interview with unnamed "well-known Polish economist": "Martial Law Is Not Helping the Economy -- Poles Are Living on Advances" -- date and place of interview, "recently smuggled out of Poland," not specified]

[Text] [Question] One of the military council's most important arguments for the introduction of martial law in Poland was to put an end to the strikes which were said to be undermining the country's economy. There really have been only a few strikes since 13 December. Has this had an effect on production figures?

[Answer] Poland's main statistical institute has carried out a survey of economic losses caused by strikes in 1981. This damage is reckoned in figures expressed in tenths of one percent. The decline in production in continuing and is mainly due -- as in the past -- to machines' being idle as a result of the shortage of imported spare parts and raw materials. Between December 1981 and January 1982 production fell by over 14 percent. We find ourselves caught in a process which began at the end of the seventies and which can only be stopped by changes in the central control and planning system.

[Question] Has the government any plans in that direction?

[Answer] Yes. Jaruzelski and sections of this government are planning to carry out limited reforms on the "Hungarian" model, that is, give greater independence to companies without any major changes in the political system. But the way of carrying out the reform involves a great risk that the project will fail. I am thinking of the state of martial law.

The reform is doomed to failure without a normalization of relations with the West, and this in turn is not possible without some sort of national agreement, but the government gives no indication of having any such intention.

[Question] In September last year the Sejm adopted an economic reform project based on three principles -- companies' "self-financing, self-management and independence" controlled by the employees. How do the government's plans relate to this document?

[Answer] The Sejm's decision went further than the government's intentions, to the benefit of workers' self-management -- something which the Solidarity congress failed to appreciate. Now all systems of self-government have been "suspended" under martial law, and a decree is being prepared which will probably annul that part of the legislation. It is the intention to rob the self-governing councils of all their powers. What is left is precisely a "Hungarian" variant with self-financing companies whose directors have relatively great powers, but which are formally under the ministry. But such a limited reform could turn out to be difficult to implement. For several reasons.

First: A Hungarian model requires that central direction and allocation of production resources be partially abandoned. The largest part of the central administration, which is almost completely intact despite the military coup, is opposed to such a reform. It would threaten its existence.

We are already hearing voices from various quarters saying that reforms are not needed. Most recently Heavy Industry Minister Szalajda and the Sejm mines committee have spoken out against the reform. The possible supporters of reforms in the government have touched opposition there.

Second: The reform requires that industry's import requirements are met, and this presupposes the adjustment of relations with the West, which in turn are dependent on whether the government succeeds in reaching a compromise with society, represented by Solidarity.

I do not rule out the possibility that Western Europe, whose foreign policy line is different from that of the United States, might be able to make do with a solution in appearance only to the Polish conflict. It has happened before. But Jaruzelski's government does not even look as if it wants or is able to give the West an alibi for the reestablishment of normal trading relations and credit policies. Quite the reverse.

The dissolution of the journalists' union indicates that the intention is to smash all social structures which are impossible to control. In the long term even the church.

[Question] Could the reform not be implemented with support from Comecon? There is much talk of replacing imports from the West with Comecon products.

[Answer] Yes. But that is propaganda or the height of wishful thinking. Comecon does not have many of the raw materials we import from the West. Also, the Comecon economies complement each other badly. Such support would be a burden on the Comecon nations' already hard-pressed trade balance with the West, and this they could not afford. The second proposal which is dominating Poland's mass media today is that Poland should try to increase its self-sufficiency in industrial products (chiefly machinery) and certain raw materials.

Withdrawing from the international division of labor to an even greater extent than is already the case would make production much more expensive. (Polish participation in world trade is at present 0.7 percent, the lowest figure since the war.)

This would mean smaller numbers of items produced, unnecessary and expensive investments, and also that the country would start to fall back in comparison with the West. Moreover, such a change of direction would take at least 4 to 5 years.

There is hardly a sophisticated machine in Poland which does not contain imported parts or is not connected in some other way (through raw materials, for example) with imports from the West. We know that a 1-percent decrease in imports today automatically leads to a 1.5-percent fall in production.

The official forecast for 1982 assumes that imports will continue to fall by 20 to 27 percent. Imports from the West are worst hit -- an estimated fall of between 48 and 56 percent. Such a fall will lead to a decrease in GNP of 17 to 22 percent, that is, the biggest fall in the twentieth century.

In order for the fall not to be greater, a very generous attitude is needed from our trading partners. It is assumed that the Comecon nations will lend Poland between R1.9 and R2.4 billion.

This is an increase of 0.4 to 0.9 billion over last year.

Loans totaling $2.2 to $2.6 billion are expected from the West -- such its the expected size of the difference between Poland's exports to the imports from the West during 1982. But these loans are not certain, nor are the terms for the repayment of the national debt for the year, on which interest repayments total $10 billion.

At present all production curves are pointing downward, and there is no one who believes that the downward trend can be halted this year. The only exception is coal production, where there has been an increase in comparison with last year. But the price of that increase cannot be paid in order to achieve a similar increase in another part of industry. The mine workers have been given enormous wage increases and are earning Z25,000-30,000 per month, compared with the average wage of Z7,500.

The mineworkers are forced to work 6 days a week and are dismissed and evicted from their mine apartments at the slightest disobedience. The mines, like the greater part of heavy industry, have been "militarized" and are controlled by a terrorist work discipline.

[Question] A 20-percent fall in GNP must have a marked effect on consumption. Could this lead to displays of dissatisfaction?

[Answer] That is very difficult to say. The terror used has undoubtedly done its job, and I do not believe that any major actions will take place in the immediate future. But the business of "the winter is yours, the spring will be ours" which many young people are painting on walls is probably a little too optimistic.

But in the late summer many families will have acute problems with supplies. The price riese implemented in February, which made most consumer goods 2-3 times more expensive, have still not really had an effect on people's pockets.

Most people have been hoarding fool, and the government has also tried to avoid a price shock by paying out subsidies for 3 months in advance plus the so-called "13-month wage." During the summer the money and the stores will run out, and it is impossible to say what will happen then. But I suspect that the government will resort to selective wage increases in the "most dangerous" places of work in order to prevent a new outburst. This is the same method resorted to even before Solidarity was formed and which laid the foundation for the high rate of inflation long before the successful wage strikes.

You can now see the same inconsistency in the government's panic attempts to maintain production in those sections of industry where there is a shortage of raw materials. Everything is being put into raw materials, partly in piece work production for Comecon, and the investment of capital in machinery is being neglected.

So in a few years' time we will perhaps have the raw materials but no machinery to process them with.

[Question] Finally, what do you expect from the West?

[Answer] That it stands firm and makes tough political demands as conditions for continued credits and a return to normal trading relations. This is also in its own interest. Without a social agreement in Poland I see no way out of the crisis.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ANALYZES ECONOMIC POLICY, CRISIS

LD281302 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Apr (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY analyzes today the necessity of reorientating Poland's economy in line with the common belief that this reorientation provides the way for bringing Poland out of the crisis which was brought about by too strong a dependence upon the economic relations with capitalist industrial countries. The daily remarks further on that an increased national-regional-economic self-reliance, that is one within the CMEA relationships, would provide a way out of the crisis, according to this belief.

The daily stresses also that the slogan of re-oreintation of Poland's economic relations with foreign countries, that is the change of economic bonds, has been publicly discussed of late in Poland. That was caused, the daily observed, by the economic santions imposed on Poland and the Soviet Union by the leading capitalist powers. "These sanctions heightened the difficulties in financing the indispensable imports to keep the economy working, although they are not the primary cause.

"A doubt arises," the daily continues, "whether re-orientation of directions of imports will bring a way out of the economic difficulties or whether such a way out should be looked for just in a fuller participation in the international division of labour to be achieved by the overcoming of barriers to a pro-export shaping of economy or in other words by reducing its pro-import character."

"If one speaks of re-orientation, ZYCIE WARSZAWY continues, "as of an economic policy, then the point in it should be not so much to re-orientate the geographical network of Poland's ties with foreign countries but to re-orientate the mechanism of the functioning of the economy and put it into pro-export tracks. This is a long-ranging policy which will produce no immeidate results for a short run. One has got to count with the realities at the moment, that is with the smaller possibilities of financing the imports in the second payment zone (capitalist countries). That forces a certain change in the directions of imports which is taking place already now, although its scopes have definite boundaries and costs. Declaring the interest in the stabilization of the socio-economic situation in Poland, as they do, the socialist countries should realize that Poland would not be able to foot this bill on her own. The point also is not to see the necessity of partial re-orientation transformed into a deliberate long-ranging policy of limiting ties with the world economics or switching it off from the international division of labour. Changes in the trade policy cannot remove the deeper structural and system barrier to development.

"The striving for national or regional self-reliance raises the social costs of development, cuts down the economic effectiveness and thus reduces the dynamics of national income. So it is necessary to limit the re-orientation in scale and time down to the limits of the essential necessity. Let's not promote the re-orientation to the rank of the main guideline of our economy policy. Let's not make virtue of necessity, " ZYCIE WARSZAWY concluded.

SOVIET AGRICULTURE DELEGATION MEETS WOJTECKI

LD271524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and of the Agricultural and Forestry Sciences Department of the Polish Academy of Sciences, a Soviet delegation, headed by Boris Runov, deputy minister of agriculture, is staying in Poland.

The Soviet guests have been received by Minister Jerzy Wojtecki. The main subject of the talks carried out with the delegation are the issues of bilateral scientific and technological as well as economic cooperation in the sphere of agriculture. The scientists and practicians from the Soviet Union will familiarize themselves with the current situation in Polish agriculture and they will visit some agricultural, scientific and research units as well as socialized farms.

WARSAW REPORTS ON MOSCOW TV DOCUMENTARY

LD242340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Yesterday evening Soviet television broadcast a 90-minute TV documentary entitled "Hard Times in Poland." The writer of the documentary is the well-known political commentator Vladimir Dunayev. The film presents the current problems of our country and discusses how the process of emerging from the long, exhausting crisis is proceeding. It speaks of the problems the PZPR is currently resolving with the broad masses of working people in Poland.

In order to facilitate understanding of the present problems in our country, the film devotes much attention to the heated political struggle which was waged in Poland after August 1980. It shows how -- by exploiting demagogic slogans, blackmail, threats as well as ordinary deceit -- the extremist Solidarity leaders, supported by the [word indistinct]. counterrevolutionary organizations -- enemies of socialism and the Soviet Union -- perpetrated an attack against socialism, against Polish communists.

The activities of the centers of ideological and propaganda subversion -- Radio Free Europe, and Paris KULTURA -- are also covered. Dunayev stresses in his commentary that it is not socialism which brought disappointment in Poland, but precisely the lack of it. He discussed the background of the crisis in our country, the errors of the former leadership, the excessively close dependence of the economy on the West and the deviations from the principles of socialist democracy. He drew attention to the fact that Polish communists are deeply conscious of the errors of the past, but that they are nevertheless not permitting the post-war achievements in building socialism in Poland to be cancelled out. The program concludes by showing film of the visit by the Polish party and state delegation, headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, to the Soviet Union and of Jaruzelski's talks with Leonid Brezhnev, reviewing the most important subjects discussed at and the results of this meeting.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PZPR LEADERS

Milewski at Skierniewice Plenum

AU231248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Apr 82 p 2

[PAP report by Joanna Iwanicka on the 19 April Skierniewice Voivodship PZPR Committee plenum: "Fostering Abiding by the Law, and Order" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE ACTIVITY OF THE VOIVODSHIP PARTY ECHELON IN FOSTERING ABIDING BY THE LAW AND PUBLIC ORDER WAS ON THE AGENDA OF THE 19 APRIL VOIVODSHIP PZPR COMMITTEE PLENUM IN SKIERNIEWICE.

The session was attended by Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and Col Wladyslaw Beben, Central Party Control Commission deputy chairman.

During the proceedings, chaired by Janusz Kubasiewicz, voivodship committee first secretary, the need was stated for forming a public front to support the struggle against economic delinquency, profiteering, the spreading sponging practices, the corruption of children and young people, and the plague of alcoholism and drug addiction among young people. An end must be put to carelessness among people responsible for public property entrusted to them, and there must be severe punishment for failure to protect property against destruction and theft. It was emphasized that the voivodship party organization had the important task of eliminating the phenomenon of public indifference. It must act against passive attitudes and strongly react, for example, to the destruction of facilities serving society. The feeling of calm and safety is a condition for properly accomplishing economic tasks which provide a basis for bringing the country out of the crisis. Attention was called to the need to render the struggle against delinquency more effective. In particular, Stefan Szostakiewicz, Zyrardow prosecutor, emphasized that, to improve the situation in fighting economic delinquency, it was necessary not to streamline the activity of public order organs, but to induce institutions and establishments in charge of property to carry out their duties.

WHILE REFERRING TO THE SITUATION BEFORE 13 DECEMBER 1981, MIROSLAW MILEWSKI SAID IN PARTICULAR THAT THE DECISIONS IMPOSING MARTIAL LAW WERE ADOPTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE AND OF SOCIALIST SYSTEM. THE SITUATION STILL HAS NOT CHANGED AS MUCH AS WE WOULD LIKE, BUT THERE IS HARDLY ANY SPHERE TODAY IN WHICH GENERAL JARUZELSKI'S 13 DECEMBER 1981 PRONOUNCEMENTS DID NOT PROVE TO BE TRUE. The law must be firmly applied to those who knowingly break it; but we also need tolerance with regard to those who have been confused, because honesty must not be forgotten. The opponents of socialism have underestimated the fact that socialism has taken deep roots in the Polish soil, and those who were confused did not want to change the system. We must never return either to the situation before August 1980, or to the anarchy prevailing before 13 December 1981.

M. MILEWSKI SAID THAT, IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST DELINQUENCY, PUBLIC ORDER ORGANS HAD TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE ACTIVITY OF ALL THE PEOPLE, AND PARTICULARLY OF THE EMERGING COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH.

Czechowicz at Lodz Meeting

LD262316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A session of the civic consultative club was held in Lodz today. Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, and Jozef Niewiadomski, the mayor of the town, took part.

The setting up of the club, which comprises people from various academic and cultural milieus, represents a manifestation of the idea of national accord which was formulated by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. The members of the club are united by a superior goal, that is to help the authorities solve social, economic and cultural problems to the optimum and in a way that agrees with the feelings of the community and the interest of the country.

Some of the issues pertaining to the education and role of the young generation raised in the discussion will be the subject of deliberations of central party authorities.

Siwak Meets Warsaw Activists

LD241802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, today met veterans of the workers' movement and activists of the local party organizations of the Prags-Polnoc District in Warsaw. The political and economic problems of the country and also matters connected with the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum were discussed.

Issues relating to ways of further emerging the crisis were touched on along with the aid from the socialist states which is linked to this, problems of the young and the functioning of the administration. The participants in the meeeting were also interested in matters connected with national accord and social discipline. In reply to questions from the gathering, Albin Siwak reported on the work the party has undertaken on regulating many problems of sociopolitical life. Albin Siwak passed his most hearty wishes on to the veterans of the workers' movement on the occasion of the coming 1 May holiday.

Wozniak at Tarnow Plenum

LD241904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee has held a session devoted to the problems of implementing the economic reform. It was stressed that economic reform [word indistinct] in very difficult economic and sociopolitical conditions. The essence of the reform, it was said, is to liberate the effectiveness and inventiveness of all working people though self-financing, independence and self-management. This will contribute to a high selectivity [as heard] in management.

Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee participated in the plenum. He discussed the problems of implementing the economic reform. He said that additional production of domestic raw materials could be achieved through the application of our own technical solutions.

The plenum adopted a resolution specifying the economic reform implementation tasks of party organizations and party members at enterprises in Tarnow.

Olszowski Address

LD261630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Officials of the PZPR Central Committee held a meeting in Warsaw today with Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The meeting discussed the current and future tasks of the party's ideological front.

Some fundamental problems on the ideological front were tackled in an extensive speech by Olszowski. Outlining the bases on the present crisis, the Central Committee secretary pointed out the development of the international situation in the context of the incessant attempts to undermine the socialist system by the forces of imperialism and reaction whch are today again aiming at practically open confrontation, dictated by the desire to achieve world hegemony.

Stefan Olszowski also discussed the sources of the present crisis, stressing the immense significance of the party's offensive on the ideological front and the results of the recent first All-Party Ideological and Theoretical Conference. The Central Committee secretary reported that the material from that conference would soon be published in full.

Olsztyn Council Session

LD280340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] A session of the Olsztyn Voivodship People's Council took place today. It was devoted to the assessment of the implementation of the plan and budget from last year as well as to the approval of the socioeconomic plan and budget of Olsztyn Voivodship for this year.

During the course of the session organizational matters were discussed. Jozef Kikowski, the hitherto chairman of the Voivodship People's Council, resigned from the post of chairman and member of the Voivodship People's Council in connection with his election as secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee. His resignation was accepted.

Col Bogdan Mazurek was elected new chairman of the Olsztyn Voivodship People's Council. Up to now he was a deputy chairman of the Voivodship People's Council and a deputy commander of the center for training the armed forces for border protection in Ketrzyn.

Some changes in the composition of the Voivodship People's Council and of [word indistinct] as well as in the composition of commissions of Voivodship People's Council were also carried out.

Siedlce, Olsztyn Meetings

LD271338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Party voivodship committee meetings were held yesterday in Siedlce, Olsztyn and Gorzow Wielkopolski. The debate in Siedlce was devoted to the further development of agriculture. Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Party Central Committee, participated in the plenum. He stated, among other things, that throughout the country, separate interests of farmers and representatives of the industry are still voiced in too strong a manner. There are too many mutual declarations and conditioning factors at a time when the interests of the country and of the public as a whole require joint activity which is determined by economic interests.

The resolution adopted during the plenum commits factory party organizations to appoint, in conjunction with management enterprises, working groups to analyze the possibilities of undertaking additional production for agriculture, above all by using the production resources which are available, raw material resources and waste material.

The plenum in Olszty was devoted to the evaluation of the state situation and prospects for the development of the region's agriculture. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, stated in his expose that a precondition for the improvement of the material existence of the nation, including its nutrition, is internal calm, the sense of external security, and also of solid work at every post, including in agriculture. In order to reach this aim it is necessary to increase public action in overcoming the economic crisis.

Kubiak Address

LD232312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpt] At the Royal Castle in Warsaw today a ceremonial meeting was held during which a group of merited teachers was decorated with state orders on the occasion of the approaching feast of labor. The following participated in the ceremony: Hieronim Kubiak, secretary and Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee; Boleslaw Faron, minister of education and upbringing; and Aleksander Gieysztor, chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Minister Faron said that despite difficulties the teachers are welcoming the approaching festival of labor optimistically with the implementation of the teacher's charter.

Hieronim Kubiak stated that the profession of teacher is being paid tribute to on the eve of two important dates: 1 May, which is connected with the traditions of the Workers' Movement, and 3 May, connected with the traditions of national rebirth. The two holidays are great Polish symbols.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU271854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Apr (AGERPRES) -- A meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP was held under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, on April 27.

On the occasion there were debated and established a series of measures concerning a better husbanding of the land stock. In this framework the committee examined the use of land for industrial purposes, taking measures for a four to ten percent improvement of the degree of capitalization, and established extra taxes for the free terrains within or outside enterprises if not given agricultural use.

To this end the Political Executive Committee approved a draft decree for altering and completing the land-stock law, the new normative act creating conditions for a more complete husbanding of the land stock and stimulating the industrial use of the non-productive terrains or of those with lower productive potential.

Next, the Political Executive Committee debated and approved a report on the fund for the participation of the working people in the turning out of production, in benefits and in the distribution of benefits for 1981.

The committee established that in view of better stimulating the working people to fully implement the planned tasks, the total fund for participation in the benefits for 1981, should be in excess of two billion lei, by some 111 million lei larger than in 1980.

During the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu presented an account of the official visit of friendship he paid together with Elena Ceausescu over April 13-17, to the People's Republic of China, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The Political Executive Committee assessed highly the most fruitful results of the visit which goes down as an historic event in the chronicle of the Romanian-Chinese relations of lasting friendship and solidarity, of close collaboration -- relations which develop successfully on the bases set during the meetings of President Nicolae Ceausescu with Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, in the spirit of mutual esteem, observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-immixture in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance.

Emphasized with satisfaction was the fact that the fruitful talks conducted during the recent visit by Nicolae Ceausescu with Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the CC of the PCC, with other revolutionary veterans, accounted for a fresh and remarkable moment of the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue which has played a decisive role in the permanent deepening of the good relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. It was stressed that these exchanges of views -- conducted in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding -- disclosed the mutual wish to provide every condition for the Romanian-Chinese relations to further record powerful thriving, in keeping with the increased possibilities created by the two socialist countries' socio-economic development. The determination to amplify still more the Romanian-Chinese friendly collaboration in all domains finds expression in the understandings reached, in the documents signed during the visit.

The Political Executive Committee highlighted the special significance of both parties' determination to deepen the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, which is of essential importance to the general expansion of the Romanian-Chinese relations, as well as to continuously promote the political contacts, the collaboration between the governments, parliaments, mass and public organizations in Romania and China.

At the same time, emphasis was placed on the great importance of the measures set for the steady development on stable and durable bases of the mutually advantageous economic relations, the increase of the goods exchanges, the intensification of the cooperation between the two countries in domains of major interest to their national economies. The Political Executive Committee appreciated that the signing of the programme-agreement on the basic directions of development of the long-term economic and technico-scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China is of historic importance to the strengthening of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration.

Emphasized were also the understandings and documents covenanted on the expansion of the collaboration and cooperation in peak demains of scientific research which would contribute to a great extent to the carrying through of the plans of socioeconomic development and of the two countries' advance on the road of socialism, as well as both parties' agreement on amplifying the links in the domains of culture, education among others.

The steady development of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration was appreciated to be beneficial to the two countries and peoples, to the building of the new system in Romania and China, to the general cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

The Political Executive Committee emphasized the importance of the exchange of views between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Chinese party and state leaders on current international issues, within which they pointed to the need for the peoples, the anti-imperialist, revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces to intensify their struggle for halting the tension and eliminating any manifestation of the policy of strength, aggression, domination and dictate, of intervention and immixture in other states' affairs, for halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear above all, for the political, negotiated settlement of the states of conflict existing in the world, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, for the democratization of the international relations, the promotion of a policy of understanding and collaboration, for the attainment of all nations' ideals of peace, freedom, independence and progress.

It was also stressed that the exchange of views on the problems of the communist and working-class movement highlighted the necessity that the relations among the communist and workers' parties be grounded on fully equal rights, observance of every party's independence and of its right to self-dependently elaborate its political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics, to choose the ways of revolutionary transformation of the society in keeping with the conditions in its own country.

The Political Executive Committee appreciated particularly the determination of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of China, of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China to contribute by close collaboration to the settlement of the complex issues preoccupying contemporary mankind, to actively back the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the cause of peoples' freedom and independence, for progress and peace in the world.

The Political Executive Committee pointed out with satisfaction that, during the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu had reasserted Romania's firm support to People's China's stand according to which the Taiwan question is an internal question of the People's Republic of China and should be solved by the Chinese people without any outside interference.

Further on, President Nicolae Ceausescu accounted of the official visit of friendship paid over April 17-21, together with Elena Ceausescu to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Political Executive Committee was highly appreciative of the fruitful results of the new Romanian-Korean summit dialogue, which, on this occasion too, pointed to the further fruitful development of the traditional fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries, in keeping with the treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Being highly appreciative of the results of the meetings and talks between the two party and state leaders, which makes a new and important contribution to the further deepening and development of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, states and peoples, the Political Executive Committee highlighted the significance of the decisions made by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song on the further development of the links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, of swaps of experience in socialist construction, of consultations in bilateral and international questions of common interest. Likewise, appreciation was given to the two sides' wish to amplify contacts between the two countries' parliaments and governments, between political, trade union, youth and women's organizations.

The Political Executive Committee emphasized the great significance of the signing of the joint statement by the Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, considering that this important document shall exert a profound influence on the evolution of the whole of the Romanian-Korean relations, shall contribute to the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, of their collaboration in international life, to the promotion of the socialist countries' unity and cohesion, of the international communist movement, of the cause of socialism and peace. Satisfaction was also expressed at the signing of the agreement on the guidelines of development of the economic and technico-scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which stipulates the broadening and intensification of cooperation in production, the expansion of commercial exchanges, as well as of the agreements on the collaboration in capitalizing the non-ferrous deposits, social insurances, cultural domain, health protection and medical sciences -- documents of particular importance for the many-sided development of the Romanian-Korean relations.

Emphasis was also placed on the special significance of the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song on the evolution of international situation, which confirmed the correctness of the appreciations and conclusions included in the Pyongyang joint statement of May 1978 and the Bucharest communique of May 1980. They stressed as important that the Romanian-Korean summit meeting assessed that it was more vital than ever for the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, the developing countries, all democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces to strengthen their collaboration and unity against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, of redividing the spheres of influence, in defence of national sovereignty and independence, of security in the world, the two sides declaring for the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of disarmament, nuclear first of all.

It was stressed with satisfaction that during the talks, conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, the Korean side expressed its support to and active solidarity with the just struggle of the RCP, of the Romanian Government, as well as with the peace initiatives of President Nicolae Ceausescu for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, which is mounting in Europe with every passing day, and the Romanian side reaffirmed active support to and solidarity with the new initiatives of President Kim Il-song for the peaceful and independent reunification of the country.

Emphasized was the great importance of the assessment made by Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song of the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all inter-state conflicts and disputed issues, based on the observance of equal rights, national independence and security.

Special attention was paid within the Romanian-Korean summit dialogue to backing the struggle of the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America for the right to free development, of the efforts being made for the eradication of underdevelopment and of the economic inequalities between the developed countries and the developing countries, to the entrenchment of a new, equitable international economic order, and highly assessed was the Non-aligned Movement, a strong independent anti-imperialist force of contemporary world which makes an important contribution to safeguarding the world peace and security.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song reiterated the will of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Workers Party of Korea, to strengthen the unity and solidarity with the communist and workers' parties, the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Appreciating unanimously the agreements and conclusions reached, the Political Executive Committee charged the ministries, the other state central bodies to implement the decisions agreed upon for an ever more intense development of the multilateral collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Political Executive Committee stresses that the working people from all over the country expressed, in telegrams and messages, their unanimous approval and high appreciation of the results of the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to the People's China and the Democratic Korea, of the important agreements established on the occasion, of the documents signed that go down as a new brilliant expression of the consistency in which the RCP and the Romanian state take action, in the spirit of the orientations of the 12th Congress of the RCP, for the development of the multilateral, friendly collaboration with the socialist countries, for the assertion of the ideals of socialism, peace and understanding worldwide.

At the same time there was highlighted the wide international reverberation of President Nicolae Ceausescu's new voyage of peace and understanding.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS LAO PARTY CONGRESS

AU271055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Report on the message from the RCP Central Committee to the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The Romanian people -- the message reads -- follow with interest the activity the working people in Laos are carrying on, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], for deep going revolutionary changes in all spheres of the socioeconomic life, for the homeland's prosperity. We sincerely rejoice at the successes the friendly Lao people have scored in developing the economy, in education, culture and other domains of building the new social system.

Recalling, on this occasion too, the relations of friendship and solidarity established between the RCP and the LPRP, between the two peoples and countries, the message highlights: A telling expression of these relations was the militant solidarity, the material, political and diplomatic support the Romanian people granted to the Lao people's struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for national and social liberation, for the independent development of the country according to its aspirations after freedom and progress.

We are convinced that, in the new stage, when the Lao people have embarked on the road of socialist construction, the Romanian-Lao relations will steadily strengthen, in keeping with the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kaysone Phomihane, in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard. In this respect, the development by concerted efforts of the reciprocal cooperation and collaboration in the economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields, in the interests of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism, independence, peace and international cooperation would be of particular importance.

The RCP, Socialist Romania -- the message also reads -- takes firm action for the establishment of a climate of detente, peace and broad collaboration among all the nations of the world. We attach great significance to the development of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, with the nonaligned countries, we expand, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, the relations with all the states, whatever their social system.

We consider that under the particularly tense international circumstances it is imperatively necessary that the peoples should rally their efforts and pass to resolute actions to halt the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to halt the arms race and achieve a passage to concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to resume and develop the policy of detente and peace, of collaboration and respect for national independence. We militate actively for the cessation of the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and dismantlement of the ones in place. We work unswervingly for the Madrid meeting to conclude with positive results so as to convene a conference on confidence-building and disarmament and ensure the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe. We most firmly declare for the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world, for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate issues, the use and threat of force being completely renounced. Romania militates unflinchingly for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order which, just as disarmament, is a prerequisite for economic stability, for the consolidation of world peace and security, for the whole mankind's progress.

In the spirit of its rich traditions of revolutionary solidarity, the RCP continuously strengthens its relations of friendship and collaboration with all the communist and workers' parties, works consistently for building a new-type unity grounded on the principles of full equality, independence, non-interference in domestic affairs, observance of each party's right to elaborate self-reliantly its political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics according to the specific conditions in its country. The RCP also develops its cooperation with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the struggle for peace, disarmament, independence and social progress, for a better and more just world on our planet.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

LD272020 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] Judging by a statement made by Vice President George Bush in Tokyo, the United States has no intention of changing its policy of friendship toward the People's Republic of China. Bush has rejected the widely held view that Washington will, by maintaining ties with Taiwan -- particularly military ties -- again return to the long superseded formula on the existence of two Chinas. Such view has also been suggested by the United States itself and this was also noted recently when the tenth anniversary of the well-known Shanghai Agreement was observed, when President Reagan and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang exchanged messages, corectly formulated but also fairly cool.

It has not been difficult for China to note how much the Reagan administration is interested in preserving the old ties with Taiwan. Beijing's reaction has been very sharp and unambiguous. American military deliveries to Taiwan have been assessed as provocation with regard to China; and a warning followed about such American behavior having unforeseeable consequences for relations betewen the two countries. The Chinese protests seem not to have been in vain. Even before George Bush's statement in Tokyo -- which the Japanese Government welcomed -- the United States began to reexamine its entire policy toward China. A significant incentive in this respect was also played by Leonid Brezhnev's offer to China for the two countries to begin negotiations on normalizing relations as well as by China's enigmatic reaction to the Soviet initiative. For China has told Moscow that it wishes to normalize relations with the Soviet Union but it has energetically rejected all criticisms of its international behavior.

By proceeding from the fact that relations between Moscow and Washington are very delicate, and slightly fearing the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, the Reagan administration has hastened to placate China by explaining that what is involved is not the sale of new arms to Taiwan but exclusively spare parts for arms delivered earlier. If the United States keeps its promise -- and this is how Bush's statement in Tokyo could be understood -- China would not, in all likelihood, further intensify the polemic with Washington. All the more so since, at the time relations with the United States were normalized, China accepted the American explanation that to maintain ties with Taiwan does not mean that Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan is not recognized. In return, China gave assurances to Washington that the annexation of Taiwan will not be made by force.

If the latest American move is accepted as satisfactory -- and it seems the United States is counting on that -- this would be enough to bridge the abyss between the two countries and for trust, which has in recent months been seriously shaken, to be reestablished. Better, if not good, relations between China and the United States are equally necessary to both countries. We are convinced that nobody will be affected adversely by this, regardless of the way someone might assess the possible American-Chinese rapprochement. It would be a good thing -- for several reasons -- if similar changes in American-Soviet relations were to take place, if for no other reason than for the balance of relations in the so-called great triangle.

JUDICIAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC 25 APR

LD261156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav public prosecutor's office left here yesterday evening for a visit to China at the invitation of Chief Procurator Huang Huoqing. During the five-day trip, the Yugoslav delegation headed by Federal Public Prosecutor Dr [name indistinct] Gucetic, will exchange experiences with their hosts on the activities of the two public prosecutors' offices and other judicial bodies and on the prevention of crime in both countries. This is the first visit by a high-ranking Yugoslav judiciary official to China.

TANJUG REPORTS TRIAL OF USTASHI IN NEW YORK

LD231256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1147 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The witnesses for the prosecution have been heard in the trial of ten Ustashi terrorists, members of the "Otpor" (Resistance) terrorist organization. The ten are tried by a New York district court for acts of "arson, blackmail, planting of bombs and assassination" committed over the past six years across the United States.

The Ustashi are members of a quisling fascist movement which sided with Hitler's Germany during World War Two. They are infamous for the numerous crimes committed over members of the Croatian, Serbian and other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia. After the end of the war, the remnants of the Ustashi movement emigrated from Yugoslavia and launched a terrorist activity in other countries.

The ten Ustashi terrorists of trial in New York are Ante Ljubas, Mile Markic, Ivan Misetic, Milan Bagaric, Andelko Jakic, Ranko Primorac, Mile Boban, Vavko Logarusic, Miro Biosic and Drago Sudar. The public prosecutor called over seventy witnesses to prove that an organized criminal activity on United States territory is involved in the case. The witnesses included the Ustashi terrorists serving the sentences handed down last year. The defense is now calling its witnesses to refute the indictment charges. After this, the jury is to pass the verdict. In the meantime, it has been learned, an explosive device has been thrown into the apartment of one of the jury members, who has, as a result, asked to withdraw but was denied the request by the judge.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH USSR OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD261736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 26 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 20th session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation began today in Moscow. In the course of the several-day session the realization of joint documents on development of economic relations of the two countries in the course of this year and the middle-term period will be discussed. Yugoslav Vice Premier Gojko Ubiparip and First Deputy of the President of the Soviet Ministerial Council Ivan Arkhipov, who head the two countries delegations at the session, have assessed positively current trends and prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries. Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, it was assessed at the session, has reached a high and stable level. For instance, trade has been increasing every year. This year, estimates are, the trade volume should reach some seven billion dollars, and within the current five-year period some 32 billion dollars.

MONTENEGRO LC CONGRESS OPENS IN TITOGRAD 27 APR

Srzentic Report

LD271123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 26 Apr 82

["Vojo Srzentic Report to Montenegro League of Communists Congress" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Titograd, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- This is the first congress of Montenegrin communists without Comrade Tito, president of the LCY and SFRY, a man whose name is linked inseparably with the LCY's struggle to carry out the historic interests of the working class and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in favor of the liberation of work and of man. The figure of Josep Broz Tito is among those outstanding people in the history of the world who were the first to start to implement ideas on the possibility of an equitable community of people and nations. As a founder of nonalignment, Comrade Tito made an invaluable contribution to the struggle of all nations and countries of the world for freedom, independence and equitable relations, in favor of a world of peace and without blocs, in favor of peaceful coexistence between peoples and states and the overthrow of all forms of subjugation.

In the period since the last congress, Srzentic said, the League of Communists and our society also lost many other prominent personalities from the revolutionary movement and socialist development including Edvard Kardelj, revolutionary and thinker, and one of the most prominent theoreticians and architects of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management. Prominent revolutionaries of the Montenegrin and Yugoslav revolutionary movement, Djoko Pajkovic and Budkelav Soskic, also left our ranks as well as many League and Budkelav Soskic, also left our ranks as well as many League of Communists members, many devoted workers and many creators. With these words devoted to the leader of our revolution, Josip Broz Tito, Vojo Srzentic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, opened his report entitled "Topical Tasks of the League of Communists in the Continued Socialist Self-Management Development of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro" at the Eighth Montenegro LC Congress.

Srzentic then spoke about the socioeconomic development of the republic since the last congress. He emphasized that despite all the problems, weaknesses and difficulties, this period can be characterized as a successful step in the socialist self-management development of this republic and its continued progress in the economic, social, cultural and general social spheres. In this connection he quoted statistics which showed that in the period since 1978 an average annual growth rate in the social product of 5.4 percent was achieved. National income went up by 5.2 percent, and volume of production by 7.6 percent. In the past 4 years the number of those employed went up by about 23,000 and 14,000 new apartments were built.

But despite the very significant results in the republics socioeconomic, cultural and general development, according to Srzentic, very pronounced problems remained, particularly in the economic sphere. The resolution of them in the coming period requires full mobility and maximum responsibility on the part of the League of Communists and all socialist forces in society. Emphasizing that the most important tasks of the League of Communists and all organized forces in the coming period remains the struggle to ensure that workers decide on social reproduction, Srzentic spoke more broadly on the need for the consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy. It is possible to carry out a long term stabilization of the economy and overcome many difficulties in current business activity, according to Srzentic, by strengthening the economy's accumulative capacity and increasing the role of organizations of associated labor in income which is earned. In this connection he noted that with the 51 percent of resources which are left to the organizations of associated labor after setting aside contributions to general, joint and social needs, contractual obligations and to paying off credits, it is difficult to carry out development on stable bases. He also pointed to the very high level of indebtedness of the Montenegrin economy which last year spent three-quarters of its disposable resources on paying off credits.

The socioeconomic development of Montenegro in the coming period, according to Srzentic, will depend to a great extent on the successful renewal and development of the areas which were affected by the catastrophic earthquake. He mentioned that up to now significant results have been achieved in renewing the housing fund, as well as infrastructural projects and social activities. He noted that the solidarity of working people and citizens in the whole country represents a great help to Montenegro in overcoming the effects of the disaster more easily.

Srzentic emphasized that as a result of the fact that the Montenegro League of Communists has constantly devoted attention to the consistent realization of the full equality of the nations and nationalities living in Montenegro, good intranational relations and mutual trust have developed between members of all the nations and nationalities in this republic. He stressed the need to work constantly to create the economic bases for this equality and conditions for the free and comprehensive cultural development of all the nations and nationalities. However, he also noted that under the influence of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and hostile propaganda activity from Albania there have been certain manifestations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in some areas of Montenegro in which members of the Albanian nationality live (the muncipalities of Ulcinj and Plav). [TANJUG parentheses]

However, as a result of organized and resolute action by the League of Communists and SAWP, the hostile activity in those environments has ended and political administrative measures have been taken against the most extreme individuals.

Speaking about the events in Kosovo, Srzentic emphasized that the counterrevolutionary events in that province cause great concern among the working people and citizens of Montenegro as well as in the whole of Yugoslavia. He considers justified the demands of communists and all working people and citizens of our country that League of Communists action and that of other progressive forces of Kosovo, on the basis of the LCY Central Committee platform, should be used as soon as possible to prevent enemy activity and to create conditions for the gradual eradication of the consequences and causes which led to these events. In his words, particular sensitivity and concern are evoked by chauvinistic attacks and pressure with a view to forcing Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo, for this has serious consequences for intranational relations and joint life in our socialist community. Therefore, according to Srzentic, we need much more resolute measures in order to put an end to the chauvinistic actions of Albanian irredentism.

More on Session

LD271448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Titograd, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Eighth Montenegro League of Communists Congress opened in Titograd at 0900 this morning. About 500 delegates and guests are taking part in the work of this top gathering of Montenegrin communists representing 73,000 League of Communists members in this republic. The congress was opened by Vojo Srzentic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee.

The delegates and guests were greeted and wished well by a group of Pioneers. Bosko Macic, chairman of the working presidium, congratulated them on their 40th anniversary. The congress then adopted its standing orders and agenda, after which Vojo Srzentic introduced his report "Topical Tasks of the League of Communists in the Continued Socialist Self-Management Development of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro."

After the report by Vojo Srzentic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, the delegates and guests of the eighth congress were greeted by Fadilj Hodza, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee. In a way our party congresses have always been markers in our modern history. It is the same today with the Eighth Montenegro League of Communists Congress, League of Communists congresses in our other republics and the provincial conferences, just as it will be with the 12th LCY Congress.

The world situation today is characterized by a constant deepening of the abyss between the developing and highly developed countries, the unimaginable arms race and the constant deterioration of relations between the superpowers and military blocs. Old flashpoints of disturbances and confrontation have not been extinguished and new ones have been created.

Although Tito is no longer among us, Tito's banner flies above Yugoslavia. This is demonstrated by this congress, the disposition of communists and the peoples of Montenegro and the disposition of communists, the working class and all the working people of Yugoslavia.

We are also confronted with a series of development problems of an objective and subjective nature, as well as with problems which are the consequence of general economic difficulties in the contemporary world, including the SFRY. Quite a lot is said about all this. It is natural that all the problems and aspects of our development will also be discussed comprehensively and critically here. It is essential to consider both results and weaknesses as much as possible. This will enable us to eliminate more easily everything that depends on us and prevents our continued dynamic development. We must do more and be more skillful than up to now in becoming involved in practice in every cell of society to ensure the decisive role of the working class and working people.

We must call for a more adequate evaluation of production work, the stimulation of production and quality and greater productivity of labor. Economic business activity is an essential question of our continued development. We must become even more accustomed to comprehensive economies, rational investment and the coordination of consumption, both personal and general, with our possibilities. I am convinced that this is the best way of carrying out economic stabilization and of successfully solving the series of problems which life brings.

I would like in particular to recall the need for the constant and persistent nurturing of brotherhood and unity, that irreplaceable gain and cornerstone of the current and future successful development of all our nationsland nationalities, of all the republics and provinces and of the whole of Yugoslavia. The full affirmation of every nation of ours and every nationality, or every republic and province, as well as their closest cooperation, togetherness and social agreementmaking, are not in conflict, but complement each other and strengthen our togetherness. All this, naturally, must be preceded by firm ideological and political unity. The league of communists as the vanguard of the working class and the leading ideopolitical force in the system of socialist self-management, has an enormous role in this.

Following these remarks by Failj Hodza, it was established that the necessary number of delegates were present at the congress in order to make legal decisions. The delegates then listened to an explanation of the proposed changes and amendments to the Montenegro League of Communists Statute from Vladimir Sekulic. Speaking about the progress and results of the public discussion lasting many months on this party document, Sekulic emphasized that by its nature it was much more than the usual normative regulation. There were open and principled general party discussions which emphasized the demands that the statute and other documents should emphasize even more strongly the need to strengthen the working class base of the League of Communists, consistent respect for the principle of democratic centralism, the strengthening of the moral and political character of the communist and of personal and collective responsibility and so forth.

The joint view was expressed, Sekulic said, that there is no reason for essential or radical changes in the statute. The proposed changes and amendments arose out of the realizations gained in practice and the need to constantly improve and develop the method and form of League of Communists activity and its internal organization and relations. The need to change the statute arose, above all, out of Tito's well-known initiative on promoting collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, and out of the need to implement democratic centralism consistently and to strengthen the role of the basic League of Communists organization.

The delegates then adopted a decision on the number of members and method of election of Montenegro League of Communists organs and of the members of LCY organs from the Montenegro League of Communists. The decision provides for the election by the congress of a Central Committee of 55 members (26 fewer than up to now) a League of Communists Central Committee Commission for Statutory Questions of 11 members, League of Communists Supervisory Commission of 7 members, 19 members in the LCY Central Committee, 2 members for the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions and 1 member for the LCY Supervisory Commission.

Political Commission

LD272036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Titograd, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- A whole series of questions vital for the more successful functioning of the political system were raised at the first session of the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, chaired by Nenad Bucin. Novak Djuraskovic, delegate from Cetinje, stressed the need for the more rapid consolidation of the material basis of the local community in order to enable the latter to perform its sociopolitical functions more successfully in practice.

Milisav Scekic, delegate of the Bjelopolje party organization, said with reference to the development of the system of social self-protection and various enemy activities that the League of Communists had to have a more highly developed sense for identifying people and their various intentions. Toma Dedivanj, delegate from Titograd, stressed the great results achieved in the cultural rebirth and social progress achieved by the Albanian nationality in Montenegro. In his view the Albanian nationality would not have been able to achieve such progress in any other country or any other social system other than Tito's land, the community of equal Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

The session stressed the significant results achieved in strengthening the combat readiness the Yugoslav People's Army units in the Titograd Military District. The commission session also stressed that a better policy of admission of new members would make it easier to overcome many of the shortcomings experienced in the work of the League of Communists.

Statutory Commission

LD272104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1901 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Titograd, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- The first speaker at the congress Committee for the Development of the League of Communists and Statutory Questions, Veselinka Pavicevic, spoke of the need for further Marxist and ideopolitical training of the young through the tuition process and she described this as one of the elements necessary for the certain and final victory of progressive socialist attitudes over concepts which are alien to socialism and to democratic social relations in our community.

In his statement Ljubo Ljesevic, advocated a much more consistent and efficient application of the League of Communists statute provision on everyday life and work. For this reason, in his view, it is necessary to strengthen the responsibility and raise the moral image of the League of Communists members. In this connection he proposed some supplements and changes to the proposed draft of changes and supplements to the Montenegro League of Communists Statute. One of the proposals is that when elections are held, at least half of the composition of all League of Communists organs should be replaced with new members, and not one-third as proposed in the document. Ljesevic stressed that the existing provisions of the statute have not represented an obstacle to raising the issue of responsibility either and that, therefore, the blame should not be sought in statutory norms but in opportunism, in the policy of pleasing everybody, in phenomena of familiarity and the like.

Economic Commission

LD272106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Titograd, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- Taking part in the afternoon debate at the Commission for the Development of Socioeconomic Relations and Questions of Socioeconomic Development, Vidoje Zarkovic stressed that in the interest of our further dynamic development and consolidation of political stabilization of our community and its international prestige and position, we must overcome as soon as possible the negative trends in our economic activities by consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy. These are, in Zarkovic's assessment, the must important and complex tasks of the League of Communists, the working class and the entire society.

He rejected assessments heard lately about our being in a crisis despite the fact that our economic problems are truly difficult. Zarkovic stressed that Yugoslavia in the period between the two congresses has continued with the very speedy growth in production and employment, which is more or less characteristic for our entire postwar period. In the past 4 years when due to the growing energy, raw material and currency crisis there was a significant drop in the rate of growth and employment in the West and in the East, in our country the social product has increased at an average annual rate of 4.4 percent, industrial production at a rate of 6.3 percent, and employment at the rate of 3.6 percent.

Thanks to this, the per capita social product has increased by nearly $1,000 in the past 4 years.

There is no doubt that along with the inconsistencies in the application of the system, some individual inadequate solutions too which regulate foreign exchange and foreign trade transactions have contributed partly to unfavorable trends in the economic exchange with other countries. They have also caused certain difficulties and contradictions in this sphere as well as in the social reproduction as a whole. Therefore, to overcome the negative trends in the sphere of the exchange with other countries, changes and supplements of individual concrete solutions and mechanisms in the foreign exchange system too are necessary, in particular of those which threaten the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and which cause haphazard trends in it. These supplements and corrections should make possible a more successful implementation of the ideopolitical and economic substance and of the basic content of the existing foreign exchange law.

In order that the foreign exchange system might operate as consistently as possible in these directions it is necessary, in Vidoje Zarkovic's words, to decisively ensure that the dinar is the only means of payment and criterion of value in Yugoslavia. It is also necessary to precisely determine the conditions and methods of disposing of foreign exchange by the organizations of associated labor, with the orientation to stimulate lasting business cooperation and real income-based and reproductive linkage. At the same time, it is also necessary to prevent monopolist positions of the final exporters and all forms of illegal use of foreign exchange on the internal market, the aim of which is to increase the income of individual organizations of associated labor by speculation. A uniform and realistic rate of exchange of the domestic currency must be ensured, the circulation of foreign exchange resources and their national use must be stimulated, and conditions for the functioning of organized foreign exchange market must be created.

Economic problems which encumber us today, and which include inflation, low acculation of the economy, slow pooling of labor and resources and the balance of payments deficit are, in the view of Gvozdenija Bogetic, to the greatest extent the result of violation of the distribution according to work. Having stressed that distribution according to work in Montenegro is more unfavorable than in Yugoslavia as a whole, Gvozdenija Bogetic pointed out that in this republic the increase in joint consumption is so drastic that we have 1 dinar of accumulation from net income to 1.5 dinars of joint consumption.

We must not go before the 12th LCY Congress without clear replies to the causes of the present difficult economic situation, Svetczar Vukmanovic-Tempo stressed. He advocated that an assessment be made about why we have not made a decisive step toward creating such conditions of economic activity which will reproduce distribution according to work. Having stressed that up to now too when something had not been right we had the strength to introduce changes, Tempo believes that the same also applies to our strategic orientations. The strategic orientation is that the worker should make decisions on the conditions of the economic activity and not, as he said, interrepublican committees, the Federal Executive Council, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, etc. He advocated that the implementation of the declared principle about workers having to have control over social reproduction should be ensured and he pointed out that capital is concentrated in highly productive groupings and banks and that the state has great power.

ARMY LC CONFERENCE HELD IN BELGRADE 26 APR

Dane Cuic Speech

LD261706 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The international military-political situation [words indistinct] unfavourable and there seems to be no chance of its improving in the near future, Colonel General in the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) Dane Cuic said at the 7th election conference of the organization of the League of Communists in the YPA here in Belgrade today.

Cuic, the president of the committee of the party organization in the YPA, assessed as possible further aggravation of the international political and economic relations which could reflect in the emergence of new hot-beds of crises in certain regions of the world including Europe and even the Balkans. Increasingly frequent are cases of foreign interference in internal affairs of numerous countries and attempts at destabilizing them in the political, economic and social sense with the aim of creating conditions and pretexts for direct intervention and changing their internal order and international position, Cuic cautioned. He stated that interference in internal affairs of others is usually explained on one hand by an alleged defense of democracy and the so-called Free World from the communist danger and, on the other by the "correction of ideological swerving and political mistakes" in certain countries.

Cuic stressed that, under the influence of general trends in the world and bloc rivalry, an increasing polarization is taking place in the workers, communist and socialist movement of particular countries. The aggravated international situation, Cuic said, more directly reflects also on the international position and security of Yugoslavia which has a significant position in the military-political combinations of the leading bloc powers. Actions are taken by "both sides" aimed at achieving certain strategic goals and influence to destablize Yugoslavia as a nonaligned, independent and socialist self-management country, to cause in it hot-beds of crisis and create room for the activity of various counter-revolutionary forces, Cuic said.

Referring to concrete manifestations of such policy, Cuic cited the support to Chetnik, Ustasha and Balist emigres who are remnants of the Yugoslav Nazi-fascist traitors from the World War Two attempts to creating a fifth column in Yugoslavia, foreign propaganda and subversion, publishing and popularization of pamphlets by individuals who have embarked on the road of open treason towards new Yugoslavia. Cuic also spoke about the cases of incitement of some Yugoslav neighbours to reopen certain questions which have already been solved and sanctioned by international treaties.

Cuic stressed that comprehensive analyses show that the YPA, together with other forces of the system of all-people's defense, is capable of successfully fulfilling its tasks also in most complex situations in which Yugoslavia could find itself.

Ljubicic, Mamula, Pozderac

LD270958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The participants in the seventh conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] today were addressed by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, who wished them fruitful work. Appraising the international situation, General Ljubicic said:

An arms race has been imposed on the world though it is well-known that so many weapons and ammunition already exist that the entire population of the globe can be destroyed not only once, but several times over. However, despite this it goes on and on and new, more powerful means of combat are being produced. The most interesting thing of all is that all this is done under the cover of an ostensible struggle for peace.

Europe has now moved into the forefront of the confrontation between the great powers, Ljubicic went on. It was on European soil that the talk started about the need to introduce the neutron bomb and cruise and other missiles, which means that efforts are being made to increase the stockpiles of nuclear weapons, the most pernicious weapons known to mankind.

The military threat to peace in the world is great today and there is no lesser threat to the security of many and especially smaller countries from the efforts being made to undermine their stability by undermining their economic and political systems and to make these countries dependent on those countries that are seeking to capture positions in the world. Economic war in the world has been conducted and is still being conducted today against many countries, including Yugoslavia.

Apart from the economic undermining of numerous countries, there is also the danger of the "export" of alien ideologies -- either religious quasi-revolutions or purely counterrevolutionary actions, which has become the practice of certain bodies in the international field.

The situation in the world, Ljubicic went on, is regrettably made more difficult by the conflicts and differences between some of the nonaligned countries. Owing to this many areas in the Near and Middle East have become very sensitive and could lead to the broadening of conflicts and disputes and thus to a new, intensified crisis in international relations. Consequently, the international situation should not be expected to become calmer in the near future because detente is being suppressed to enable one side to become stronger and to impose on the other side its own conditions for a dialogue.

After stressing that the way out of the present state of affairs should be sought in the even greater activity of the Nonaligned Movement, all the more so as nonaligned countries have been active in various ways as an influential and responsible international factor in the efforts made to eliminate the causes and consequences of various conflicts, he added that all this showed that nonaligned countries must be even more "clamorous" in the struggle for peace, on the basis of the well-known principles founded by Presidents Tito and An-Nasir and Prime Minister Nehru.

Our country has always been active in the struggle for peace, Ljubicic stressed. We are against the arms race, against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, against the creation of the missile launch pads anywhere and especially in the vicinity of the Yugoslav area. It is an encouraging fact that many citizens, especially young people throughout Europe, are taking a stand against the arms race and the spreading of nuclear weapons in their countries.

Consistently building its relations with the great powers on the basis of equality, noninterference and the right to one's independent internal development, in other words in keeping with the lasting foundations of its nonaligned policy, Yugoslavia has succeeded in developing its relations with all, including the great powers, on the basis of respect for our independent road in the development of socialism and mutual respect and understanding.

Likewise, proceeding from the fact that a country's foreign policy and the strength of its position begin on its borders, we have built and developed our relations with neighboring countries on the basis of the principles of the policy of good-neighborly relations. It goes without saying that this has not always been an easy thing to do. We wish good relations with all the neighboring countries. Yugoslavia will remain on this road. We shall not interfere in the internal affairs of others and we shall not allow others to do so on our territory.

However, if anyone installs missile centers in the vicinity of our borders, thus threatening our security as well, then we must keep pointing out this danger. It would not be in their interest either if in our country there were stockpiles of arms which could threaten them. We do not want that. That is not in keeping with our policy and, consequently, with our military strategy.

I do not think that there is any need to stress the significance of the Balkans and its connection with the Mediterranean and the Near East in the context of a strategy of conquest and the significance of Yugoslavia as a Balkan and Mediterranean country and a country between the blocs, Ljubicic went on. If, in addition to all this, one takes into account the fact that Yugoslavia is one of the pillars of nonalignment in world affairs and that its internal social order is based on a self-managing socialist system, then it is obvious that in the strategy of others it occupies a special place. This is also made obvious by the considerable military forces which contantly grow in strength on its borders, as well as by measures through which attempts are made to destabilize our social system.

Without a sound economy and the unity and support of our nations' nationalities for the policy of the LCY, Ljubicic stressed, there is and there can be no sound and powerful defense either. There can be no defense because defense is based on the readiness of our people to defend the achievements of our revolution, which is to say to defend this: Tito's Yugoslavia.

The fact is that in the course of developing our economic strength we have achieved notable results. To be able to comprehend this better we should remember from where we started after the war. Along with this, we have built a complete political system based on self-management, on the unity of our nations and nationalities, on the unity of all of our working people.

However, in the course of our development we also encounter problems. The whole world, after all, has problems. However, it seems that nowhere in the world is so much stress laid on omissions and the situation described in such terms in our country without anything being said about what ways out and how problems should be solved. I agree that we communists should be realistic in appraising the present state of our society, but one should immediately also speak about the concrete measures which should be adopted to solve the problems.

It is not a good thing if we only describe the difficulties without opening up prospects for a way out of them. Communists must be objective and realistic people. They must know that the development of socialism cannot be very smooth when it clashes with so many contradictions. But we must know that we communists are revolutionaries, that we have gone into battle to change the world, to change things, to establish undermined relations, all with the aim of seeing our revolution's development continue. It is the duty of communists to be in the forefront of this struggle for progress.

Yugoslavia is a unified area which will be defended by all of our nations and nationalities, Ljubic stressed. Consequently, the doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection does not tolerate any isolationism behind any narrower borders. The problems of one or more republics and provinces are not their concern alone, but are the problems of the whole of Yugoslavia. No partial interest can be more important than the common interest. We must resolve all the problems together, through full consultations and with the full understanding of the difficulties of others. The strength of our defense lies in the full and complete togetherness which ensures equality, brotherhood and unity.

Our military doctrine and the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Ljubic said, are based on a clearly defined strategy of discouraging aggression, but also of defending oneself against aggression. They have their precisely defined strategic goals, which are based on a realistic approach to forces and resources. In other words, on our total possibilities, by means of which we can attain these goals. In this framework the YPA has a clearly defined place and a very important role. Consequently, the commands and organizations of the LCY in the YPA have a very responsible task set by the LCY and the whole of our society, which is to prepare the YPA to be the most powerful strike force of the system of all-people's defense, because it always has to maintain the necessary level of combat capability.

Furthermore, the army also has other very important obligations in the system of all-people's defense. It is the best organized group of the vocationally most skilled communists, who should continue to work for the development of our military strategy and tactics, and which, by virtue of their activity, should contribute to the efforts to best prepare and organize the whole of society within the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection for resistance to aggression.

We all know that our society will provide as much as it can afford to enable our army to be better equipped technically, better armed, and to be of a high technical standard, Ljubicic said. This is of exceptional importance for the military preparedness of the YPA. It is vital that these funds should be spent and utilized rationally.

Stressing the importance of man in defense, as well as the realization that we are defensively at our strongest when there has been a quality fusion of man and modern technology, Ljubicic stressed that all the commands and the League of Communists in the YPA must constantly bear in mind that training should be more intense and of an even higher quality. This is the imperative of our time, Ljubicic said. It is demanded both by the uncertain international situation and by the introduction of ever new and more powerful combat technology in other countries' armies. Suvorov's motto is still valid: "The more we sweat in peace, the less blood will be shed in war." The combat building of headquarters and commands is the constant task of the League of Communists in the YPA. The combat building of units and the moral-political situation in them depends on their work. Consequently, all our headquarters must work more speedily, must be even more operationally effective, but with adequate expertise and quality.

Speaking about Kosovo, communists and units of the YPA who have made their contribution there to the struggle against the enemy elements should give their full support to Albanian workers and provincial leadership in the suppression of hostile, counterrevolutionary elements. These small groups of the enemy should understand, and it should once and for all be clear to them, that neither the Albanian working people nor our other nations and nationalities will allow the unity and togetherness of Yugoslavia as a whole to be undermined. Not 1 inch of our territory can be separated from the Yugoslav community. By means of political activity we should all actively help the Albanian comrades to restore the undermined unity, to prevent the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and to suppress all the forms of nationalism. We must all help to develop the economic strength of Kosovo, to enable it to develop more rapidly and to rid itself of backwardness. We must make an effort and work for the establishment of genuine brotherhood and unity in Kosovo. The kind of brotherhood and unity that is in keeping with socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

Not only the members of the YPA but also all our working people must know that the YPA and our armed forces, as well as the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, will defend every inch of Yugoslavia. All those who are working to destabilize our country and all those who are acting in pursuit of counterrevolutionary aspirations must know that Yugoslavia is limited in its completeness and they should nurture no illusions that any part of our country will be allowed to be taken out of the whole.

Until now, the League of Communists in the YPA and YPA officers will continue to do everything to ensure that all members of the YPA feel equal. We are all soldiers of this self-managing Tito's Yugoslavia. We have firmly followed Tito's path until now and I am sure that the YPA will continue to follow this road. Both now and in the future we must remember Tito's last message, sent to the members of the army through a YPA delegation on 22 December 1979:

"Nurture and further promote the unity of your ranks. Constantly promote the moral-political condition of your units and establishments. Ceaselessly strive for the highest results with regard to the army's total combat readiness." This message, sent to us from Tito, also represents his last order.

We promised Comrade Tito that we shall carry out his order the same as we carried out all his other orders and commands. Comrades, follow these words of Tito every day in building your units and establishments and pass them on to the next generations, Nikola Ljubicic said and went on:

I shall be leaving the YPA shortly after spending 41 years in it, 15 years in the office of secretary for national defense and 13 years directly alongside the supreme command, Comrade Tito. I must say that this parting is difficult for me as a man, a communist and an army member after so many years. I am used to military organization, order, discipline, to the kind of relations that prevail in the army. It will be particularly difficult for me to part with the people with whom I have worked for so many years.

Leaving now, Ljubicic went on, I do not think that I am lacking in modesty if I stress that together we have all achieved a great deal, both in building the YPA and the armed forces as a whole and in preparing the country for defense. For what I have contributed to this I must first of all thank Comrade Tito, from whom I received clear views and full support. Further, allow me also to express my gratitude to all the officers, soldiers and civilian personnel for their devotion to and their dedicated activity in carrying out Tito's attitudes, commands and regulations. Without this activity, without this devotion and support I would not have been able to give as much as I have given in the work of this responsible office.

I should also like to thank all the retired comrade officers who have carried out their obligation in the YPA with honor and who thus have made a great contribution to our country's combat capability and have been a great help to us in our work.

I should also like to stress here that I have enjoyed my close aides' full support from the day I assumed this office and I take this opportunity to thank them.

I have received great support and help from all the organizations of the League of Communists and all communists in the YPA. Comrades, I ask you to extend the same support and help to the new federal secretary for national defense and the entire team of comrades who are assuming, in these turbulent times, great obligations and a great responsibility to the LCY and to the whole of our society, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic said.

The successes achieved in building the YPA and the armed forces as a whole deserve, without exaggeration, a very good assessment, Adm Branko Mamula [chief of the YPA General Staff] said. Over the past 10 years our armed forces have more than doubled numerically and are bigger than they have ever been in our history. Their armament and equipment have been modernized. All the necessary conditions have been achieved for the even more rapid development at home of the basic kinds of armament and equipment at the technological level of the modern armies. The cadre, scientific and development base has been powerfully developed and continues to develop.

The armed forces have become the backbone of the great system of mass all-people's defense created on the basis of the sociopolitical orientations and constitutional attitudes adopted during the same period. If it came to aggression and war, they would go into battle with the support of an entire society and all the potentials of our society which, despite all the well-known shortcomings, has carried out and continues to carry out defense preparations in all of its structures, from the local communities to the republics and the federation. The partial tests carried out during the past year show beyond any doubt that the system basically has been completed and that all the preconditions have been met for its functioning in all conditions, even the most difficult war conditions. Mamula also pointed out the successes achieved by the schools and scientific research establishments in the YPA. He noted in this connection that we have reached the level when we must search for fresh contents in building the armed forces, when we must even more deeply carry out the demand for the realization of the concept of all-people's defense and make progress in all the three basic directions -- constant mass development of the forces of the armed struggle and resistance, their technical, organizational and cadre modernization and the modernization of the system of commanding defense and the armed struggle.

After Comrade Tito's death and especially after the exacerbation of the economic situation and the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, we have constantly been scrutinized by others and watched very vigilantly. They are leaving open all the options with regard to us. These range from official support and expressions of interest in our country's stability to attacks in the press and forecasting difficulties for the political and economic system that we will not be able to endure. They are giving support to both the forces in the country and to emigres on whom they have relied. Depending on their assessment of our internal stability they will step up political, economic, psychological and propaganda pressures with the aim of destabilizing us and achieving their aims.

Our strategic position demands great efforts from society and from us in the armed forces personally as well. We must compensate for this by means of a better and better organization of our forces, their deployment, degree of combat preparedness, the speed with which commands and basic combat system can be placed in the state of readiness, practicing mobilization and the dispatching of forces into the regions of deployment, and so forth.

This part of our combat building is influenced by all of us at the troops level and the higher and high commands and headquarters of peacetime and particularly of wartime units. This is why we must make this task of the League of Communists as the first priority.

Branko Mamula went on to speak about the tasks in organizing and preparing the armed forces and the population for the defense of the country and in equipping the army with the modern means of combat.

He also stressed that the command system has not been able in every respect to keep abreast of the sudden numerical and technical development of the armed forces and of all the complexity of the all-people's defense system in recent years. Measures are being taken to grasp unsolved problems and attempts are being made to find the appropriate solutions.

Speaking about the technical system of information, Mamula stressed that information technology has become a part of the YPA's practice with all its modern systems, methods and techniques. In many ways it will change the general manner and system of work, make it more stable, provide the foundations for a more complete analysis of our overall work and reduce the need for improvising.

The problem of being overloaded with information and being unable to meet the obligations which stem from this information is considered to be one of the most complex aspects of command work. This gives rise to the danger of its excessive centralization and not only in the armed forces, though that is where this question is at its most delicate because it concerns the issuing of commands to men during armed combat where mistakes can have the gravest consequences.

Mamula also spoke about the role of the councils, commissions and other corporate bodies in the YPA. He stressed that the collective skill of the cadres should be utilized in the building of the armed forces. Because of this it would be necessary in the future to involve more fully and widely the mature officers and a part of the retired ones in further promoting the work of the administration and command establishments.

Scientific research and development work during the past period has enabled us to take the complete concept of defense relatively speedily to the point of practical solutions in the field of military theory and practice, Mamulay went on to say. Without involving scientific cadres and institutions, both in the YPA and in society it would have not been possible to resolve many of the questions of the organization and building of defense which confronted us in the early seventies. It would not have been possible to achieve the broad socialization and the involvement of numerous subjects in organizing defense, the mass development of the armed forces to the point where they are several million strong. It would not be possible to achieve their mass arming and equipping with combat and other technology of domestic production, which accounts for more than 70 percent of the total needs and the significant export of which is adequate to cover the war technology which we still have to import. Likewise, it would not have been possible to develop the original doctrine of defense and war skills.

In the period before us, Mamula said, it will be necessary to make even more progress in the modernization of defense, building the armed forces, in the doctrine of their use and of the conduct of war, in equipping it with technology and so forth. This progress will not be possible if we do not grasp the problems of waging war and plan our defense for a relatively long period -- up to the end of this century and even further.

We must overcome as early as possible a certain halt which has taken place in peacetime, largely because of subjective omissions and organizational lagging behind, open new programs and rally round them the most talented cadres of the YPA and society, give them full support and provide greater incentives for the results achieved.

Mamula stressed at the end that for the purpose of the organized and all-comprising struggle against any attempts by the internal and external enemies to destabilize our society and attack and devalue its revolutionary achievements, traditions and leading personalities, in particular the person of Comrade Tito, the League of Communists and other organized forces will have to understand that in this post-Tito period the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is the object of a special war. The aspects of this calculated and skillfully conducted campaign against the SFRY, its multinational community and its self-managing system and nonaligned international positions are psychological, cultural, scientific, economic, intelligence, military-political and others. The building of a positive attitude toward the Yugoslav socialist self-managing community among the men and in particular among officers is consequently of enormuous importance.

In all situations, even the most complex ones, the communists in the armed forces have clearly displayed their resolve to persist on Tito's road, not to retreat in the face of any dangers and not to be made to hesitate in carrying out any of their tasks. We and our society may be satisfied with the situation in our armed forces. I am convinced, Mamula stressed, that this would have manifested itself in the same manner in any much more complex situation as well.

Jamdija Pozderac [member of the LCY Presidium] wished the delegates of the conference of the LCY organization in the YPA fruitful and successful work on behalf of the Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Your conference is of exceptional importance not only for the communists in the YPA and all the members of our army, but also for the working class, all our working people and nations and nationalities. As an integral and inseparable part of our society the army has firmly stood during the past 4 years, as ever before, on Tito's road of the development of our socialist self-managing society. It has readily, responsibly, and consistently followed the policy of the LCY and unwaveringly defended the interests of its working class, all our nations and nationalities and our peaceful and free development.

A particularly valuable result of the activity of communists in the army, Pozderac underlined, is the preparation of army members to be able to oppose successfully the ideopolitical concepts and types of behavior that run counter to socialist self-management, equality, the brotherhood and equality and togetherness of our nations and nationalities, and the freedom and territorial integrity of our country.

Speaking about the complex international situation, Pozderac went on to say that the protection of our socialist community's peace and existence rests, as it has always rested in the past as well, on our manpower and material potential, on Tito's strategy of relying on one's own resources, and on our will to guard and defend our country through the fraternal accord between all our working people and citizens and all the nations and nationalities. We say with pride, Pozderac went on, that the military units, commands and establishments of the YPA represent a small-scale Yugoslavia. They should continue to be like that in the future as well. The first concern of communsits and all educational and training factors is to do all they can to enable young men to more deeply comprehend our country's strength. This strength primarily rests on socialist self-management, accord, equality, and the brotherhood, unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities.

Further on in his greetings speech Jamdija Pozderac dwelt at length on the theme of our economic growth, which has been accompanied by certain difficulties.

These difficulties have always been successfully surmounted on the basis of our self-managing system. He also pointed out the causes of the present economic difficulties which are to a great extent external in character.

As you know, Pozderac went on, a commission of the federal councils adopted the "Initial Foundations of the Long Term Program of Economic Stabilization" on 19 April. This document contains the basic orientations with regard to the development of socioeconomic and partly also sociopolitical relations, as well as the basic lines of future material and social development. These orientations are to be given a concrete form in the program of economic stabilization. This will be extensively discussed at the 12th LCY Congress.

Speaking about the way our society is exposed today to powerful pressure from various anti-socialist and reactionary forces, which particularly manifested themselves in the attempted counterrevolution in Kosovo by Albanian nationalists and irredentists, Pozderac dwelt at length on the causes, consequences and aims of nationalism. When we speak about nationalism in present-day Yugoslav society we cannot describe it only as a relic of bourgeois society and a remnant of a petit bourgeois way of thinking, Pozderac noted. This is to say that today it is quite clear that the causes and roots of nationalism are also to be found in our society's own contradictions and in the economic, historical, cultural and political spheres of relations. In a multinational community like ours numerous objective contradictions exist and will continue to exist for a long time yet, especially in the economy. They have negative implications for national relations and acquire nationalist undertones. It is in the contradictions between the developed and less developed regions or republics and provinces and the manner of overcoming them, in the flow of surplus labor from one region to another both on the basis of the activity of market laws and on the basis of economic policy measures, in the strongly pronounced tendencies toward parts of the Yugoslav unified market isolating themselves within municipal, regional, provincial and republican borders and in the supression of economic laws that we find the sources and roots of national differences and of the activity of individuals and groups from the nationalist positions.

We shall be able to resolve the present contradictions, difficulties and conflicts in the development of our self-managing society successfully only if the League of Communists and other subjective forces consistently fulfill their role of providing the inner and cohesion-giving strength, if they boost and amplify the creative energies of our society and the self-managing awareness of millions of working people and if they open up prospects and offer solutions. In this respect the role of the communists in the YPA is great.

The League of Communists and other subjective forces can embark on resolving and settling concrete social problems in all the spheres of life only if they are in the masses and with the masses by means of concrete work, Pozderac stressed, not just means of resolutions and conclusions.

When we speak about the struggle against nationalism and chauvinism, Pozderac went on, we must draw a line between nationalism and the need for the further national affirmation of every individual nation and nationality and of all of them together. Even in the case of the counterrevolution in Kosovo we must distinguish between Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the need for the further affirmation of the Albanian nationality and of all other nations and nationalities that live in Kosovo. This is the alpha and omega of our way of living, our socialist togetherness, our march into the future along Tito's road. In fact we should not confuse patriotism, love of one's own people and demands for one own's national emancipation with nationalism, unitarism with unity, internationalism with the denial of national differences. The struggle for unity and for what is Yugoslav in the sense of belonging to the Yugoslav community of equal people cannot be reflected in any attempt to revive the unitarist concepts of organizing society.

Likewise, the struggle for greater independence of the republics and provinces and for their greater degree of participation in consultations on all the vital questions at the federal level and for their greater responsibility for the functioning of federal institutions is not and cannot be seen to be a revival of separatism. These distinctions are necessary because in our multinational community they also assume their essential ideopolitical and class-social dimensions.

At the end Hamdija Pozderac wished communists in the YPA much success in carrying out the tasks due to be set by their conference and the 12th LCY Congress.

Presidium Elected

LD262142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its first constitutive session, the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army elected a 15 member presidium of the committee. They are:

Dane Cuic, Milan Daljevic, Jere Grubisic, Slavko Maricevic, Rade Susa, Ivan Vukovic, Simeun Buncic, Ivan Plese, Kemal Korajlic, Vojislav Nikic, Mirko Mileusnic, Ivo Padovan, Borislav Rosic, Milan Rozinovski and Anton Zapuncic.

Letter to LCY

LD270828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 26 Apr

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The participants in the seventh electoral conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army have sent the following letter to the LCY Central Committee:

"Dear comrades, from the seventh electoral conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, at which we have comprehensively and critically analyzed the results of the ideopolitical activity in the period between the sixth and the seventh conferences and at which we have established the priority tasks for the next period, we send you militant communist greetings.

"In implementing the LCY policy on the combat development and consolidation of the moral-political unity of the units, commands and institutions of the army, our landmarks have been the attitudes of the 11th LCY Congress, in particular the tasks set for us by Comrade Tito in his political report and summing up speech, and later, in his letter to our sixth conference. Following Tito's death, this gravest moment in the life of our society, the League of Communists and the army, we have understood and accepted these tasks as an oath.

"We are proud of implementing successfully the tasks set to us by Comrade Tito and the 11th LCY Congress, and of thus making a contribution to the defense preparations of society and to stability of our socialist self-managing community.

"Operating in conditions of increased danger for world peace and the security of Yugoslavia, particularly in conditions for the complex economic situations in the country and the unsuccessful attempts to politically destabilize our society, the communists in the army and all its members have also in this period manifested firm unity, decisiveness and readiness to defend successfully the freedom and independence of the country, its territorial integrity and constitutional order based on socialist self-management of the working people, and on equality, brotherhood and unity and unbreakable togetherness of our nations and nationalities and its nonaligned foreign political orientation. We have also contributed to the implementation of the economic stabilization, as well as other actions, which lead to overcoming the difficulties which our society is experiencing.

"Following unswervingly Tito's path, and conscious of the historical juncture in which we live, we tell you that we shall also in the future consistently implement the LCY policy on the consolidation of the defense capability of our socialist self-managing society and on the continuous increase in the combat readiness of the armed forces.

"In developing the ideo-action consciousness and unity of views of the dangers which threaten our country's freedom and security, we shall also build the conviction of communists in the army and of its other members that there is no enemy whom we cannot successfully oppose in the preservation of the freedom and independence of the SFRY. We shall make maximum efforts to continue to strengthen our ranks in the future and to preserve them from ideological orientations and practice alien to the LCY, as well as from everything which could diminish the combat value and the moral-political firmness of the Yugoslav People's Army.

"Parallel with the work on the further combat development and strengthening of the moral-political unity of the army and its modernization, members of the army will, in the next period, also contribute even more responsibly to the efforts of society in strengthening self-management, implementing economic stabilization policy and overcoming difficulties accompanying our dynamic socioeconomic development.

"In following Tito's revolutionary work, we shall be unhesitant in the struggle for the further development of our revolution and for the consolidation, deepening and protection of its achievements."

[Signed] Participants in the seventh electoral conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

MORE ON DJURANOVIC ASSEMBLY SPEECH 21 APR

AU271619 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to a joint session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 21 April -- providing a report on the opening portion of the address not monitored from TANJUG, from the longest available press report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 21 Apr -- Although in the preceding two 5-year plan periods we stressed overcoming the basic material disproportions as a strategic orientation, we have not carried out this task and this is one of our basic mistakes. Regrettably, one can also say that certain disproportions have deepened because the structure of investments has moved to the benefit of the processing sector and to the detriment of the basic sectors. Thus, it is possible to explain the fact that even after the second oil crisis, we have not coordinated our material obligations as regards the development of the energy industry, and that the increase in energy production is lagging behind the increased needs. For instance, in the 1975-1980 period, production of primary energy increased at a rate of 4.5 percent, while consumption of this energy increased at a rate of 6.8 percent. In addition, imports of energy increased at a rate of 11 percent. Investments in primary agricultural production recorded the lowest rate and thus, among other things, it is possible to explain why in the past 4 years the share of agricultural production in the social product was reduced by 2 points -- from 14 percent in 1977 to 11.9 percent in 1981, and why in the last 4 years we imported wheat, corn, edible oil and sugar worth over $1 billion....

Positive Results Despite Difficulties

Bearing in mind a number of justified remarks on certain measures of the economic policy, it is also necessary to perceive the objective circumstances in which economic policy was pursued, and everything that made its effectiveness and best possible solution more difficult... namely, one must not disregard the fact that all that was carried out under the conditions of considerable, but objectively given, differences between the economic structures and the levels of development of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

These differences exist primarily in the level of material development, and they are basically an inheritance of the past and partially also the result of development under our conditions.

Along with this, the differences in one of the most important and most delicate social fields -- employment -- have to a great extent caused all this. If one defines employment in the country with an index of 100, then the ratio of employment in the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces according to this index ranges from the lowest of 51.7 percent to the highest of 168.7 percent.

The differences in the economic structure of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces also result in differences as regards the share in the exports of goods in the social product which, in 1980, ranged from 11.8 percent to 20 percent, and this is also reflected in the foreign exchange earnings which in the social product ranges from 15.8 percent to 29.8 percent. On the basis of these differences, the relationships as regards the balance of payments and foreign exchange balance positions, foreign exchange liquidity, the distribution of funds for promoting exports, granting credits for exporting equipment and other measures in the sector of economic relations with foreign countries are also different.

Speaking about the basic orientations of the struggle for economic stabilization in 1981 and 1982, that is in the current medium-term period, Djuranovic noted that this time again, in connection with the adoption of the social plan, considerable differences were manifested in the approach to the individual problems, and it was therefore necessary to subsequently coordinate and define a number of very important material problems and problems connected with the economic system.

Nevertheless, quite a few positive results have been achieved. The reduction of the foreign trade and balance of payments deficits in the preceding 2 years is one of the most important results of the 2-year struggle for stabilization. Furthermore, the process of reducing investment spending, which has been one of the main sources of instability for a number of years, has been initiated.

In 1980, the share of the economy's organizations of associated labor in the distributed income increased to 64.2 percent and was subsequently maintained at the same level in 1981. Positive trends also took place in the internal distribution. The organizations of associated labor increased their allotments for accumulation funds.

Rates of Growth

In the 1978-81 4-year period, our country's social product per capita increased by about $970 (from about $1,840 in 1978 to about $2,800 in 1981). The social product of the entire economy increased at an average annual rate of 4.8 percent, and the social product of the economy's social sector increased at an average annual rate of 4.7 percent, whereas the industrial production increased at an average annual rate of 6.2 percent. In addition to industry, other branches of the economy, with the exception of agriculture, also showed dynamic growth even though their growth was uneven. However, agriculture showed a very low rate of growth, a mere 0.3 percent. This means that it stagnated. The economy of water resources grew at an annual rate of 1.8 percent, whereas forestry also stagnated. Employment increased at a high average annual rate of 3.6 percent. In the 4-year period, the number of employed workers increased by 797,000.

During this term of office, significant positive changes have been made in the sphere of the federation's budgetary spending. A process of positive changes has been initiated in the monetary and credit sphere, despite the fact that an essential transformation of this sphere is still in progress -- a transformation aimed at ensuring that workers will be in control of the relations in this sphere also.

A further step has been made in opening our economy toward the world market, among other things also by changing the commodity production and trade policy along the line of reducing the high protection against imports, with the aim of intensifying the struggle for higher productivity, for further structural changes, for greater competitiveness in exports and for weakening the monopolist behavior in the market.

I have called attention, Djuranovic stressed, to certain significant positive facts which support the appraisal that the efforts which are being made and the policy which is being implemented are producing results, and that these results manifest both the correctness of the adopted basic orientations in the struggle for economic stabilization and the strength of the socialist self-managing system which has enabled the workers in associated labor, the working people and the workers class to demonstrate ever stronger creative initiatives and actions, their direct responsibility for development and their readiness to successfully master even the most difficult problems of social development. This is, among other things, also the best confirmation of the value of socialist self-management, even though it is only at the beginning of its development as a dominant social relationship. At the same time, it is the best answer to all those from the left or the right who are sowing mistrust in socialist self-management.

Of course, at the same time we must, point out that it cannot be said that we have made a turnaround in eliminating the basic causes of economic instability, but that instead -- to a great extent also because of the burden of accumulated consequences carried over from the preceding years -- we are now at the most difficult stage of the road to a turnaround.

However, what is essential is the fact that we are on the road to a turnaround and that we have overcome certain hesitations as regards the need for a turnaround. The workers class has played a decisive role in this respect: At the price of reducing real personal incomes already for the second year in succession, it has not only understood the essence of the struggle for stabilization but has also made a decisive contribution by its own self-denial.

It must nevertheless be emphasized that the key problems of the struggle for economic stabilization are now most strongly pronounced.

Problems of Foreign Liquidity

At this time the problem of foreign liquidity is the most complex and difficult problem, and therefore the efforts to solve it are the main point of our actions for economic stabilization. However, foreign liquidity as such is only the consequence of interruptions in the circulation of foreign exchange, of encapsulations, of parceling and of group ownership relations in the use of foreign exchange, of excessive debts, of absence of a unified, organized foreign exchange market on the basis of the system, and of reduced possibilities for obtaining the necessary foreign credits for financing the liquidity and deficits. This means that the problems of liquidity are more a product and a consequence than they are an origin.

The weight of this problem is in the following:

That we have failed to establish such relations in reproduction throughout the country which would maximally activate the available production potentials for exports and make our economy more capable and competitive for appearance in the world market; that the balance of payments and foreign exchange positions of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, have virtually grown into the balance of payments and foreign exchange balances of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces [as published], and to a great extent closed the currents of supply of raw materials and producer goods, that is in fact the currents of reproduction, within the republican and provincial borders, thereby causing disruptions in the already established currents of reproduction; that this is a period of great economic disruption in the world economy showing strong elements of an economic crisis, particularly reflected in the economic recession, and that all that makes more difficult the implementation of the policy of export expansion which we have adopted; and that it is not possible to count on any great volume of further foreign financial credits.

DRAFT BILL ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE DISCUSSED

Federal Executive Council

LD251610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- According to a statement issued by the Federal Information Secretariat, the Federal Executive Council held a session today, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic. It discussed proposals by the Federal Executive Council to the comments made by the assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces on the draft law concerning conditions and ways of disposing and using convertible foreign exchange in payments abroad and debts abroad in 1982.

The debate on this draft law will be resumed at the committee for economic relations with other countries of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on 25 April.

At its session today the Federal Executive Council adopted the proposed law on ensuring resources for contributions by the SFRY to the world food program in 1983 and 1984.

Assembly Committee

LD251646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The debate on the draft law on the conditions and method of disposing and using realized convertible foreign exchange in payments abroad and on foreign debts in 1982 began today at Yugoslavia's Assembly. The very fact that the Committee for Economic Relations With Other Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces has met over the weekend indicates the significance of the proposed legislation and the seriousness of the problems with which the delegates have had to deal.

With Bogdan Crnobrnja in the chair, the delegates today heard reports by Dr Aleksandar Fira and Stojan Andov, members of the Federal Executive Council. Fira replied to comments concerning the constitutional nature of this law while Andov explained some of its material aspects. According to Dr Fira, there is constitutional basis for the adoption of such a law in Article 267 of the SFRY Constitution, which envisages the right of interventionist measures in federal legislation. The Slovene delegation, however, demanded that the Legislative-legal Commission of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces should, nevertheless, examine the question of the constitutional nature of two articles of this law which refer to unidentified foreign exchange inflow and to advances on the basis of investment work abroad. The Croat delegation also backed this demand. The committee agreed with these demands.

Stojan Andov then explained the need to adopt such a law also on the basis of the attitude of the Federal Executive Council, which discussed this point today. Andov stressed the income-based motivation of associated labor and the security of exporters that they will receive their resources when they need them. In this connection, Andov pointed out that part of the foreign exchange is kept back abroad much longer than needed because by bringing foreign exchange into the country later, higher receipts are realized thanks to differences in the rates of exchange, social capital is kept back outside the country; it does not have a turnover.

Furthermore, foreign exchange is kept in one's own account in the country and this too reduces its "mobility." It is clear that individual exporters benefit from this but the country as a whole at times suffers because of the insufficient amount of foreign exchange. The solution by the Federal Executive Council aims at greater promotion of exports in the national currency and not on the basis of differences in rates of exchange.

The Federal Executive Council has also prepared an exports program which should ensure greater incentives for exporters. Andov also said that it is wrong to believe that foreign exchange is being concentrated at the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and this conviction is being held by the public. The National Bank of Yugoslavia has only a passing account by business banks which makes a speedier flow of foreign exchange possible.

Only if there should be surpluses in foreign exchange or if there should be a substantial improvement in the balance of payments, could a possible concentration of foreign exchange at the National Bank of Yugoslavia take place on the basis of the SFRY Assembly decision. Andov said that this law has been backed by the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia and that this illustrates the readiness of associated labor for this law to come into force as soon as possible.

In a very likely debate, the delegates put a number of questions to Federal Executive Council representatives. Mustafa Sabic noted that the right of the basic organizations of associated labor to keep foreign exchange in their own accounts is transformed by this law into the right to keep in their accounts only dinar funds. What will happen when work organizations need funds to pay their own foreign exchange obligations? Who guarantees that they will be able to acquire foreign exchange? And at what price -- at the price at which they have sold foreign exchange or at the price which will be in force on the particular day? This has great influence on the material effect of the business activity of associated labor.

Debate To Resume 5 May

LD262344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1714 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- Today's session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, which had been planned to be the last in the second delegate period, will not be that in fact. For it is planned to resume today's session in the first half of May.

The reason for resuming this session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces should be sought in the disagreements of the republics and provinces concerning the proposed legislation on the conditions and way of disposing and using convertible foreign exchange in payments abroad and on debts abroad in 1982. It was planned that the chamber should adopt this legislation this evening following the coordination process at the Committee for Economic Relations With Other Countries, which has been in progress for 3 days. However, the delegates did not manage to achieve the agreement today concerning all the provisions of this legislation and it was thus agreed that the coordination be resumed 5 May.

As the law will be in the last instance adopted by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, it is expected that this Assembly house will meet once again, probably somewhere around 10 May. The mandate of the present composition of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces expires 14 May.

DEVELOPMENT FUND MEETS TO DISCUSS INVESTMENTS

AU272002 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] In the current 5-year plan, some 265 billion dinars will be provided for new investments from the federation fund for financing the development of the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo. This was said, among other things, at the first assembly of the newly convoked fund. Gordana Buncic reports on this session:

In the previous 5-year plan, the resources of the federation fund for the development of underdeveloped regions represented the most important additional source of accumulation in these regions. On the average, some 30 percent of investments in the underdeveloped regions was provided by the fund, while in Kosovo even as much as 92 percent of the resources for new investments came from the fund. This resulted in a higher rate of growth of industrial production in the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo than Yugoslavia's average growth.

Important results have also been achieved in the field of employment. A slowed down economic development last year was also reflected in a slower realization of the policy of more rapid development of the underdeveloped regions. Namely, part of the resources of the fund, more precisely 50 percent which is allocated in the form of an obligatory loan, poured in regularly.

However, this was not the case with the other half of the resources which should be invested through a self-managing pooling of resources. It is assessed that this is a temporary difficulty because the interest of the work organizations in common projects, as expressed in the first 3 months, indicates that all 50 percent of the fund's resources may be pooled by the end of the year.

Kosovo alone put forward 70 projects. This also speaks about a changed relationship between the developed and underdeveloped regions. Initiatives for common projects are no longer one-sided. Now even the work organizations from the underdeveloped regions offer projects for joint ventures. However, to accelerate this process, it is necessary to overcome the past incorrect behavior of certain work organizations. An equitable relationship of partners is avoided, and too much care is taken that no competition for products from one's own republic and province should be created through the pooling of resources.

It is certain that these petty ownership interests must be overcome so that considerable resources from the fund for the development of the underdeveloped regions would be invested as economically as possible and yield results as effective as possible. This year alone, the fund's resources will total over 61 billion dinars. If one compares the allocation percentage of 1.83 percent of the social product, which will be invested in the underdeveloped regions until the end of the 5-year plan, with the level of Yugoslavia's level of development, then this is one of the highest allocations in the world.

UNIVERSITY PAPER INTERVIEWS CULAFIC ON CONGRESS

LD232240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Titograd, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 12th LCY Congress should analyze critically, deeply and comprehensively our social practice, and the results and difficulties in developing the political and economic system. It must also set the orientations of continued self-management development in our society, clarify current social contradictions and work out an ideopolitical platform for creative action by communists in the realization of the delegate system. This was said by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview to UNIVERZITETSKA REC, the newspaper of Veljko Vlahovic University, recalling that the congress must also consider the situation in the LCY itself and assess its capability for action in increasingly more complex conditions.

The League of Communists, according to Culafic, must pass the test of "ideopolitical leadership," in which it can succeed only if it is every moment deeply rooted in the working class and self-management practice of working people and citizens and if it acts as a motivating force within the system, and not as someone who gives orders from outside. This kind of role for the League of Communists is being achieved only slowly but we must not lose sight of the fact that this is a complex process, a task which cannot be completed in a short period, least of all in the period between two congresses. In the main we have incorporated the new role of the League of Communists, as set out in the Constitution, Law on Associated Labor and the decisions of the 10th congress into all our systemic orientations and documents, but we have not yet carried out what is written in them. The League of Communists, Culafic stressed, can and must develop stances on all issues but must not adopt decisions on them. In practice, however, decisions are adopted in party circles and verified only formally in self-management organs.

Speaking about the role of the League of Communists basic organization, Culafic warned of the phenomenon of communication in one direction "from above to below" and of the need to establish a process in the other direction, so that content and stimulus for work are sought and found at the grass roots. Such an approach will return the League of Communists to its revolutionary virtue of coming out before the broadest membership and all working people on all major issues and, together with them, seeking solutions and answers.

We have succeeded in incorporating the League of Communists basic organization into basic cells of work and life, but in order for them to really carry on the struggle they need to be raised and developed as we conceived them in the documents. However, the constitutional concept of the basic organization of associated labor is still not being carried out successfully. Its fragmentation, isolationism and ideological short-sightedness are then translated into the League of Communists basic organization as well, and hierarchical relations in the process of work are reflected as inequality between League of Communists members.

At the 12th congress, Culafic added, we must consider objective barriers to the realization of the role of the League of Communists basic organization and also consider what has changed in the consciousness of communists to make them have such a narrow view as well as the elements which lead to isolationism. When we look at the path we have traveled we cannot avoid the fact that we have significantly promoted the position of the League of Communists member and the League of Communists basic organization, but we must continue to ensure that they become increasingly the subject of forming general LCY policy. Culafic referred on this to instances of practicism and empiricism in the work of the League of Communists and to the need for it to deal with main strategic orientations.

Commenting on the discussions and polemics about democratic centralism, Culafic characterized views according to which this principle is out of date as attempts at dealing a serious blow against the League of Communists in the period since Comrade Tito's death. The discussions are essential, for there are certain problems in relations even within the League of Communists. However, it should be clear that at this level of development of self-management relations and at this level of our ideas, democratic centralism must be a basic principle of internal life, organization and activity in the LCY.

Without it the LCY could not carry out its role of cohesion, nor could it exist as a unified organization. This, then, is not a "seasonal principle" in the life of our party.

Until relations of equality become the everyday social practice which reproduces self-management relations, democratic centralism must be a supplement for what self-management and undeveloped systemic relations still do not ensure in sufficient measure. The violation of principles by rendering absolute the autonomy of republican and provincial League of Communists or the centralistic dimension has still not been eliminated and quite a lot of times will be needed for this.

Democratic centralism, which will deepen democratic processes and expand democracy in the procedure of adopting decisions and at the same time strengthen political unity in carrying out these decisions, suits our system. According to Culafic, there is now an imbalance between the autonomy and responsibility of republican and provincial League of Communists on the one hand and the increased role of every member of a League of Communist basic organization on the other. The process of making the republican and provincial League of Communists autonomous is continuing considerably more quickly than the development and strengthening of the role of the member and the League of Communist basic organization.

Tendencies toward federalism which have been strengthened in the last decade have since the Kosovo events, however, met with strong criticism and since then have been in mild (?retreat). Stressing that the starting point of the ideology of party federalism is the creation of eight communist partys, with agreementmaking as the basic method of work, Culafic warned that this would be the quickest way of disarming the LCY as the most active factor of integration and cohesion in our socialist community, and that this would bring Yugoslavia's integrity seriously into question. The working class, working people and citizens, our nations and nationalities, would never allow this.

Dobroslav Culafic also spoke about socialist morals, emphasizing that self-management cannot rely exclusively on legal rights and sanctions, even when they have been set up through self-management. Without ethics, self-management would be only one method of management, and not a way of changing life and the creation of the self-manager as a socialist characher.

The question of morals will not be focused on at the congress and will not even be a marginal topic. The obligation of the congress is to reaffirm one of the basic principles of the revolutionary path -- the reaffirmation of every communist by personal example. The erosion of virtues which arises in various environments, easy living, reconciliation with things that are wrong and tolerance of deformations can be ended most successfully by the effort of every individual in directly implementing party policy and decisions in his own environment, by his behavior in accordance with the interests and aims of the working class struggle and by strengthening his responsibility in carrying out the tasks of self-management socialist development.

JOURNALISTS DEMAND RIGHT TO OBJECTIVE REPORTING

LD231404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 23 Apr 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The organization of Yugoslav journalists today categorically urged the right to "true, objective and critically engaged" journalism and it condemned behaviours "violating the moral code of journalists" and "devaluating the profession's reputation."

The [word indistinct] of the above stand by the Presidency of the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists has been directly prompted by the criticism in places of certain newspapers for sensationalist reporting on irredentist excesses in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The stand is also a reaction to a number of cases of difficulties created for journalists reporting from Kosovo. The organization of Yugoslav journalists has condemned and sharply opposed "all forms of pressure" by which journalists are prevented to carry out their duty.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL SAYS 'ENEMY' LEADERS ARRESTED

LD231246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The main centres of Albanian irredentism in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo have been discovered and their leaders arrested, League of Communists of Pristina President Nebi Gasi states in an interview in the Belgrade daily POLITIKA.

Gasi cites that 40 enemy groups, which had acted within the three illegal parties, the so-called "Marxist-Leninist Party", the "Movement for National Liberation" and the "Red Front", have so far been discovered in Pristina, the centre of Kosovo. The common objective of the three illegal parties is the toppling of the self-management social order of Yugoslavia, the seizing of power and the joining of Kosovo to Albania.

Nebi Gasi notes that the three illegal parties have attempted to get interested in their actions "other countries so as to get them involved in the case in the Balkans and Kosovo".

"Albania assists the propagating of the three parties ideas", Gasi sets out and adds that The Albanian irredentists in Kosovo were given full support at the congress of the Albanian Party of Labour. "We will do everything to overcome the present difficulties and open prospects for all those living in Kosovo," the League of Communists of Pristina president states in the interview. He notes that detailed programmes of work have been drawn up, primarily in terms of work with the indoctrinated youth." The programmes stress the importance of Yugoslav patriotism, brotherhood and unity and fellowship," Gasi specifies.

The League of Communists of Pristina president states that the responsibility of the officials "the most responsible" for the counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo having taken place continues to be examined. Nebi Gasi announces the most categoric measures against all forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to move from Kosovo and measures to develop trust and good international relations.

STUDENTS HELP IN ARRESTING ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS

AU280822 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 82 p 10

[M. K. report]

[Summary] Tetovo, Apr 12 -- As a result of the vigilance of a group of secondary school students, two Albanian nationalists and irredentists were arrested recently in the village of Donja Lesnica, near Tetovo.

The two nationalists approached a group of students gathered in the center of the village near the village church. They began a conversation with the students and, upon learning that there are no Macedonians in the village, the two demanded that the church should be destroyed and desecrated. Some of the students first wanted to beat up the two strangers but gave up the idea when one of them identified himself as a militiaman.

However, the students immediately informed the sociopolitical organizations in the village. With the assistance of villagers and members of the militia, the two provocateurs, Jup Alisi from Kamena Glava near Urosevac, permanently residing in Skopje, and Minir Karumi, from the village of Bicevac near Kacanik, have been arrested and detained in Tetovo.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ELECTS NEW REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS

LD271656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatina 1450 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina was constituted at joint and separate sessions of the Assembly's chambers in Sarajevo today.

Vaso Gacic was elected president of the Assembly and Zlatin Karavdic was elected vice president. The Assembly today elected the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina which comprises: Savo Cecur, Nijaz Dizharevic, Peter Dodik, Hajra Marjanovic, Munir Mesihovic, Branko Mikulic, Milanko Renovica and Mirko Vranic. The president of the League of Communists Central Committee is ex officio member of this organ. At the first session of the presidency this morning, the presidency elected Branko Mikulic as its president.

The Assembly also elected the Executive Council today. At its first session, Seid Maglajlija was elected president and Mirko Simic was elected vice president.

The Assembly also elected today its delegation to the Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

At a separate session, Ante Budimir was elected president of the sociopolitical chamber, Emina Zaimovic was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, and Ljubica Lazic was elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

Members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today took the oath before the Assembly, while members of the Executive Council took the oath during the afternoon before Vaso Gacic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today also elected its delegation to the Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces; Dr Ljubomir Bakic, Dr Ratimir Fuks, Kemal Kalilovic, Ibrahim Ibrahimovic, Ana Jovanovic, Dr Semsudin Lejlic, Josip Lovrenovic, Salko Oruca, Djordje Peklic, Branko Sotra, Kemal Tarabar and Gojko Ubiparip.

Milan Skoro was elected chairman of the Commission for Constitutional questions of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly; Jusuf Alagic was elected chairman of the Legislative-Legal Commission; Milenko Ostojic was elected chairman of the Commission for Relations with Other Countries; Josip Bilik was elected chairman of the Commission for Petitions and Complaints; Muhamed Begic was elected chairman of the Commission for Information; Osman Hasimbegovic was elected chairman of the Commission for National Defense and Social Self-Protection; and Svetko Kacar was elected chairman of the Commission for questions of veterans and war disabled.

Boro Princip was today elected chairman of the Commission for Cadre Questions.

The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina also elected its presidium at today's session in Sarajevo.

The following were elected members of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina: Alija Basic, Josip Bukovac, Alija Latic, Seid Maglajlija, Miljan Mandic, Radovan Milanovic, Akif Poljak, Bozo Rakovic, Sabaheta Sadikovic, Mensur Smajlovic, Nedeluko Stipic, Mirko Simic, Milan Vucicevic, Zorica Zirojevic, and the newly-elected general secretary of the Republican Assembly Ljubomir Zoric.

At today's joint session of all the chambers, the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina, chaired by Vaso Gacis, appointed Zivko Radisic as republican secretary for national defense; Dusko Zgonjanin, as republican secretary for internal affairs; Ljubo Kovacevic, as republican secretary for justice and administration, and Marko Ceranic, as republican secretary of finance.

Presidents of republican committees were also appointed today. Omer Djug is president of the Republican Committee for Energy Production and Industry; Stevo Mirjanic, president of the Republican Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management; Stjepan Domacinovic, president of the Republican Committee for Transportation; Mirko Puljic, president of the Republican Committee for Goods and Tourism; Veljko Galic, president of the Republican Committee for Urbanization, Building Industry and Housing and Communal Affairs; Mate Pacak, president of the Republican Committee for Labor and Employment; Hasan Dervisbegovic, president of the Republican Committee for Education, Science, Culture and Physical Training; and Dr Sead Brkic, president of the Republican Committee for Health and Social Policy.

Semso Hodzic was appointed president of the Republican Committee for Affairs of Veterans and Disabled Veterans; Dr Safet Serifovic, president of the Republican Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries; Veljko Kojovic, president of the Republican Commiteee for Information; and Dzevad Derviskadic, director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning.

New Presidency Secretary

LD271916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- The constituting session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina was held at Sarajevo today and the newly-elected presidency assumed its constitutional duties. Nijaz Mutevelic, currently president of the Stari Grad-Sarajevo Municipal Assembly, was elected secretary of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY ON DEFENSE

LD232352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Sarajevo 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today held a session chaired by Raif Dizdarevic to consider the further building and improvement of the system and organization of the leadership and command in the territorial defense.

It was stated that the fast and all-round development of defense preparations and especially the fast growth and development of territorial defense has raised and brought to the fore some questions of the further development and improvement of the system of leadership and command in the territorial defense. As announced by the presidency's information service, the importance of the further strengthening and training of staffs at all levels in keeping with social, doctrinaire and operational demands and needs in order to achieve their most efficacious functioning was especially emphasized.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted the material of the republican staff of territorial defense, which indicates the directions and tasks for the further development and improvement of the system and organization of leadership and commands in the territorial defense and assessed that their implementation would represent a further step forward in the development and strengthening of overall defense preparations.

The presidency considered and adopted the report by the Executive Council Bosnia-Hercegovina on the state of preparations for national defense on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in 1981 and the report by the republican staff of territorial defense on the state of territorial defense in 1981. It was assessed that in 1981 great results had been achieved in the further consolidation and development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The presidency also adopted the opinion expressed by its council for all-people's defense on the basis of the said reports which indicated the directions for further activity in the organization and implementation of defense preparations in the republic.

At the session the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted a decision on the amnesty of some convicted persons in connection with May Day.

VOJVODINA ELECTS DELEGATES TO FEDERAL CHAMBER

LD242254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The provincial electoral commission has announced the results of the elections of delegates to the assemblies of the broadest sociopolitical communities which were announced on 21 April at the first sessions of the newly-elected assemblies of all 50 vojvodina municipalities.

Twenty delegates have been elected in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina to the Yugoslav Assembly federal changer. They are Dusan Alimpic, Tibor Boros Djevi, Anka Djukic, Emilia Djura, Branko Jovetic, Ladislav Katai, Bogdanka Mamuzic, Slavica Markovic, Milos Nikolcin, Gaja Ninkovic, Zivota Panic, Milenko Stanic, Cega Stojisavljevic, Janko Sago, Zdenka Vojnic-Tunic, Mikhalj Borsa, Sandor Dobo, Bogdana Glumac-Levakov, Daniel Juhas and Vilmos Molnar.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO ALBANIA -- Skopje, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav foreign trade organization "Interimpeks-Promet" of Skopje, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia, has since early this year concluded agreements for exporting to Albania goods valued at 10 million dollars. Through "Interimpeks-Promet," 5.3 million dollars in goods will be imported from Albania. Realistic chances exist for agreements to be concluded soon for an export of additional 4.5 million dollars and an import of another 3.7 million dollars. "Interimpeks-Promet" mainly exports industrial products to Albania. [Text] Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 25 Apr 82 LD]

NEW ZAGREB LC OFFICIALS -- Following the session of the Zagreb League of Communists electoral conference, the 17 members of the newly-elected town committee elected Dr Miroslav Cukon as their president. The presidium elected Stjepan Novakovic as its secretary and appointed five executive secretaries. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 24 Apr 82 LD]